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Business in force	Rs 1,25,00,000
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Total income	Rs 7,00,000

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THE DIGVIJAY INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

"DHAN NUR" Sir P. M. Road, Fort, BOMBAY

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXXVII
NO. 50

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1949

Price: 2 ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

'FOREIGN LOVE' Saturated?

Since last many years I suffered from High Blood Pressure; and due to that I was severely pained with headache now and then. Sometimes I lost my conciousness. My eyesight also became slurred. I lost my temper over insignificant matters. Hair complains went on increasing (such as Hair falling, Hair becoming short, Hair becoming Grey prematurely). My sleep was disturbed by the nightmares late at night. The most outstanding complaint was that of mind and hair. All these complaints were removed by the use of "RAMTIRTH BRAHMI OIL" (Special No. 1). of Ramtirth Yogashram, Bombay 4. Before using this oil, I very much relied on Foreign Oils. But lately I have develop liking for Indian oils, solely because my experiences as Foreign Oils have proved worthless. It is my genuine opinion that the "RAMTIRTH BRAHMI OIL" is advantageous in many respects.

(Sd). Miss Premlata Harshadkumar Diwan, Madras.

Deficit Budget Despite Big Windfall

Pakistan's Budget

99 LAKHS SURPLUS

KARACHI, Feb. 28 (API).—Presenting the budget in the Pakistan Parliament today the Finance Minister, Mr. Ghulam Muhammad estimated a nominal Surplus of Rs. 99 lakhs for 1949-50. Revenue receipts, including those for Railways and Posts and Telegraphs, were estimated at 108.19 crores and gross expenditure at Rs. 107.20 crores.

REVISED ESTIMATE OF GROSS RECEITS FOR 1948-49

Principal Heads of Revenue	Rs. 47.00 crores
Railways and Posts and Telegraphs	Rs. 37.65 "
Other Heads	Rs. 10.99 "
TOTAL ..	Rs. 95.64 "

REVISED ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE:

Defence Service	Rs. 40.28 crores
Railways and Posts and Telegraph	Rs. 36.89 "
Other Expenditure	Rs. 18.04 "
TOTAL ..	Rs. 95.21 "
Surplus ..	Rs. .43 "

SIAM'S WEEK-END WAR ENDS

BANGKOK, Feb. 28 (PTI-Reuter): Siam's "weekend war" ended today with a reported truce with the rebels and appointment of a Government Conciliation Commission.

A Government communique said the troops called out for the suppression of the revolt would be withdrawn by 6 p.m. local time but would be ordered to stand by for further action.

At least 43 rebels were arrested. No casualty figures have been released but four deaths were reported and eye-witnesses said they saw at least two trucks of wounded.

KHER AT KOLHAPUR

KOLHAPUR, Feb. 28, (A.P.I.): Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, accompanied by Mr. M. D. Bhat, Secretary to the Bombay Government, arrived here this afternoon by air. Tomorrow Mr. Kher will inaugurate Kolhapur's merger with the Bombay Province.

EXCISE DUTY ON CLOTH WILL HIT COMMON MAN

Capital Welcomes Abolition Of C. G. And Super Taxes

BOMBAY, Monday.

"The budget of the Central Government will be received with mixed feelings," said Mr. Bhawanji A. Khimji, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, commenting on the Finance Minister's proposals today.

Mr. Khimji continuing said: "When it is realised that out of a total expenditure of over Rs. 165 crores for the budget year, nearly 53 crores are accounted for by expenditure of an emergency character like relief to refugees and payment for food subsidies, the prospect of a deficit of nearly Rs. 15 crores is not one which should cause any misgivings regarding the general financial conditions of the country. The relief in direct taxation is indeed welcome. The reduction in the rate of Income-tax on incomes upto Rs. 10,000 will be a source of help to the middle-class people, who are hit hard by the high cost of living.

"The abolition of the Capital Gains Tax, the reduction in the rate of Super Tax and the concessions in regard to depreciation, no doubt, will re-generate enthusiasm for stimulating capital formation and are in keeping with the needs of an expanding economy.

"On the other hand, the increases in indirect taxation, particularly the increase in the Excise duty on betel nuts, sugar, petrol and on motor tyres are bound to cause a feeling of dissatisfaction. The increase in excise duty on cloth is also another levy, the burden of which will fall on the common man. The changes in the charges for post-cards and letters will provoke strong opposition and should be avoid-

(Continued on Page 9.)

No Accession Talks With Sardar

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Feb 28 (API) —The matter of accession of Hyderabad State to the Indian Union was not discussed at all between Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the Nizam on either of the two occasions when they met yesterday and today. This categorical statement was made by Major-General J. N. Chaudhury, Military Governor of Hyderabad, at a press conference held here after the departure of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

PLANE EXPLODES IN MID-AIR

All Passengers And Crew Killed

PARIS, Feb. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Six people, all the passengers and crew, were killed tonight when a tourist airplane exploded in mid-air on a flight between Nantes and Bordeau in south western France.

Let STAR LINE handle your freight Book upto night and the freight will be delivered NEXT MORNING at Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Nagpur.

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INDIAN OVERSEAS AIRLINES LIMITED

CENTRAL EXCHEQUER SURPRISES

Relief In Tax For Lowest And Medium Income Groups

COMMON MAN TO PAY MORE FOR POSTAGE, BETELNUT AND CLOTH

Gap Of 14.79 Crores Converted To Forty-Five Lakhs Surplus

NEW DELHI, FEB. 28 (A.P.I.): DR. JOHN MATTHAI PRESENTING THE SECOND ANNUAL BUDGET OF THE INDIAN DOMINION TO THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ANNOUNCED A DEFICIT OF 14.79 CRORES.

At the existing level of taxation revenue for next year is estimated at Rs. 307.74 crores and expenditure at Rs. 322.53 crores leaving a deficit of Rs. 14.79 crores.

Reviewing the financial position in the current year Dr. Matthai disclosed that revenue receipts were now estimated at Rs. 338.32 crores against the budget estimate of Rs. 255.24 crores. Expenditure was estimated at Rs. 339.87 crores an increase of Rs. 82.49 crores over the budget figure which nearly wipes out the increase.

RELIEF AND FRESH TAXATION

The Finance Minister made a series of announcements in respect of relief and fresh taxation to cover an overall deficit of Rs. 20 crores

The main features of the budget are: Abolition of the Capital Gains Tax; relief in Income-Tax for the lowest and medium income groups; reduction in Super-Tax; export duty on oilseeds and vegetable oils removed; relief in Customs duty on raw materials for industry; abolition of surcharge on air mail; all first class mails to be carried by air wherever possible; a revision of postal rates additional customs duties on luxury items; new export duty on cigars and cigarettes; and increase on the duty on motor spirit and an increase in Excise Duty on sugar, motor tyres, cotton cloth and rationalisation of the duty on matches.

DR. MATTHAI

RELIEF IN TAXATION

The final budget picture as was presented to Parliament showed an estimated revenue of Rs 322.53 crores and a surplus of Rs. 45 lakhs for 1949-50.

The relief in taxation which the Finance Minister announced were: Abolition of the capital gains tax: a reduction in the tax on incomes up to Rs. 10,000 by a 1/4 of anna in the rupee. The rate of tax on earned incomes above Rs. 1 1/2 lakhs will be maximum tax, taking Income and Super Tax together, at 14 annas.

The maximum rate of tax on unearned incomes will be reduced by 1/2 an anna to 10 annas.

After presenting the budget, the Finance Minister introduced a bill to give effect to his financial proposals

The House adjourned till tomorrow

An income of Rs. 25,000 and below will be limited to public controlled or small companies which are not branches or subsidiaries of bigger companies. The form of this concession will take the form of a rebate of half the corporation tax instead of income tax.

In respect of privately—controlled companies, which do not declare their dividends in India and which are treated as individuals for taxation purposes, the Finance Minister said he proposed to treat them as companies

(Continued on Page 7)

Debt Position Of The Government Of India

The outstanding public debt of the Government of India is expected to amount to Rs. 2,030 crores at the end of the current year and Rs. 2,049 crores at the end of 1949-50. A broad analysis of the debt compared with the outstanding debt at the end of 1938-39 is given below:—

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

	As on 31st March 1939	As on 31st March 1949	As on 31st March 1950
INDIA—			
Loans	437,87	1,478,39	1,496,75
Treasury Bills and Ways and Means Advances	46,30	369,33	369,33
Treasury Deposit Receipts ..	..	4,00	9,00
Special Floating Loan	..	133,58	133,58
Expired Loans	65	5,44	3,23
TOTAL	484,82	1,990,74	2,011,89
ENGLAND—			
Loans	396,50	3,39	2,87
War Contribution	20,62	20,62	20,62
Capital Portion of Railway Annuities	47,82	15,53	13,29
Expired Loans	1	5	3
TOTAL	464,95	39,59	36,81
GRAND TOTAL ..	949,77	2,030,33	2,048,70

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

	1948-49 Budget	1948-49 Revised	1949-50 Budget
REVENUE ..	255,24,00,000	338,32,00,000	322,92,00,000
EXPENDITURE ..	257,37,83,000	339,87,00,000	322,53,00,000
DEFICIT ..	2,13,83,000	1,55,00,000	
SURPLUS ..	—	—	45,00,000

Fresh Taxation Proposals

	In Crores
Increased Postal Rates ..	2.84
Export Duty on Cigarettes ..	60
Excise Levy on Sugar ..	1.5
Duty on Tyres ..	.70
Duty on Cloth ..	9.00
Import Duty on Betelnuts ..	1.00

MATTHAI EXPLAINS RELIEF AND FRESH TAXATION PROPOSALS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

In presenting the Taxation Proposals, the Finance Minister began by saying that in the present inflationary conditions the substantial deficit for next year should not be left uncovered. The problem before him was not merely that of raising the additional revenue to cover the deficit. He had also to consider the adjustments in taxation necessary in the light of the experience of the current year. "Fiscal policy", he said, "is not an end in itself but has to subserve the ends of national policy and in a transitional period like this it is essential to keep the working of the taxation system under constant review, and readjust it in the light of changing circumstances."

Dr. Matthai referred to "a deep underlying fear of the future" as "the "the most disconcerting element in the economic life of the country today" and said that one of the most urgent tasks before a Finance Minister today was to concert measures to remove this fear and revive confidence. Unless this fear was removed and conditions created in which the incentive to save and to invest was revived the industrial expansion of the country and the execution of the plans for raising the living standards of the people were bound to be delayed. He had kept this requirement in mind in formulating his proposals.

RELIEFS IN TAXATION

In the field of direct taxation the Finance Minister's first proposal was to abolish the Capital Gains Tax. This tax was expected to produce a large revenue but it had synchronised with a period of falling values and the yield from it had been small. Its effect on investment had been markedly adverse and it had hampered the free movement of stocks and shares "without which it was hardly possible to maintain a high level of industrial development." The Finance Minister considered the retention of this tax in

(Continued on [illegible])

MATTHAI'S BUDGET SPEECH
(See Page 10)

Bill To Compound Tax-Evasion Cases

Referring to the work of the Income-Tax Investigation Commission in the course of his budget speech, on Monday the Finance Minister said:

"In this connection I may add that the possibility of disposing of the referred cases by agreed settlement is being explored, and a bill will shortly be placed before the House for vesting the necessary powers for making such settlements in the hands of the Commission.

Conciliation Move For Peace In Burma

DELHI CONFERENCE MEMORANDUM TO THAKIN NU

NEW DELHI, February 28 (API): The informal meeting of four Common-wealth countries held here today to discuss the situation in Burma unanimously decided to address a joint communication to the Prime Minister of Burma containing suggestions for exploring ways and means of finding a peaceful settlement in that country, according to an External Affairs Ministry "communique" issued tonight.

The conference opened in the Cabinet room in Government House this afternoon with the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, presiding.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

The "communique", said:— "The Prime Minister of India, the Australian External Affairs Minister, Dr. Evatt, and the U.K. Secretary for Overseas Trade, Mr. Arthur Bottomley, had an informal discussion this afternoon on the present situation in Burma.

Mr. D'Silva, High Commissioner for Ceylon, and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, U.K. Commissioner—General in South-East Asia, were also present. There was a concensus of opinion that peace and prosperity can be restored to Burma primarily through conciliation. The meeting unanimously decided to address a joint communication to the Prime Minister of Burma in which certain suggestions have been made for exploring ways and means of finding a peaceful settlement".

India's representatives, besides Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, were Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai, Secretary-General, External Affairs Ministry, Mr. S. Dutt, Additional Secretary, Commonwealth Relations Department, and Mr. B. K. Nehru, Joint Secretary, Finance Ministry.

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Gents Comfortable Sandal—Quality leather upper and Crepe Sole.

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Correspondence invited from respectable Palghat Brahmin Parents of a suitable educated bride for an young Boy of 22 studying for a Profession. Apply Box No. 358. "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATION VACANT

Required fresh Law Graduate immediately or one studying second law. See Dhirubhai, 'Chintan', 104, Bazargate Street, between 4 and 5. (365)

Wanted an Inspector of Agents by Chief Agents of one of the largest British Insurance Companies for General Business (Fire, Marine, Accident etc.) to work in Karachi and W. Pakistan. Please apply in confidence with particulars of nationality, age, details of past experience with names of companies worked for, present salary or income and salary expected. Post Box No. 211. Karachi. (343)

Wanted an experienced Compounder. Apply or see personally Dr. V. V. Kanitkar, Bhiwandi. 294

Wanted 4 Inspector of Agents on Rs. 100/- p.m. for a Company Directors of whom recommended 6 p.c. dividend for 1948. Apply in English stating qualifications etc. Dhakeshwari Motors Limited, 91, Theatre Road, Calcutta. (353)

SITUATION , WANTED

Experienced, Marine Insurance Assistant desires post. Tariff conversant. Knowledge of Marine losses. Please write Box No. 329. "Bombay Chronicle."

HOTELS IN HILL STATION

Matheran—Visit Lord's Central Hotel, with all home comforts. Phone No. 28. (3174)

Deolali Grand Hotel Good Rooms Food and Management. Charges Moderate. Phone No. 12. Apply Manager. 97

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Homoeopathy—Best Correspondence Course. For prospectus apply Grace Medical Mission Mavelikara Travancore.

Accountancy Qualifications now gained after only six months' postal study; by our Intensive Method any Accounts Clerk, Book-keeper, etc., can qualify for admission to a professional body as Associate or Fellow. Write now: The Principal, London School of Accountancy, 12, Duke Street, St. James's S. W. 1. England. 3481

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Industry monthly magazine of March 1949 is immensely interesting to commercial concerns generally, specially manufacturers of toothpowder, vegetable dye, bleaching furs, lubricating oil for clocks and watches. Request Industry Publishers Ltd., 22, R.G. Kar Road, Calcutta and 30, Mount Road, Madras for specimen copy. (3423)

LOANS & MORTGAGES

For loan on easy terms please contact Mohindra Bros. Amritsar. (362)

Loans arranged on very easy terms. Apply sharp to Mr. G. S. Monga. Post Box No. 119 Baroda. (354)

MACHINERY WANTED

Required one A.C. Motor of 200 HP or larger, running at 1470 RPM, 400 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles; new or second-hand, in immediate delivery Please send offers to Messrs. The Mahalakshmi Sugar Mills Co. Ltd., P.O. Jagatjit Nagar, (Kapurthala). (3526)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Stockists Wanted for our English Manufactured Distributor Contact Arms and Points for all types of English and American Cars. Apply immediately to Albert David (Gt. Bt.) Ltd., 15 Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta. (3159)

Wanted Sole distributors for Bombay Presidency able to stock and push sale of "Ironsides" American razor blades. Best terms Handa and Chopra. Vijaynagar Amritsar (249)

FOR SALE OR ON HIRE

Available immediately for sale or on hire, one Sugar Factory in Muradnagar For particulars please apply to Box No. 3501. "Bombay Chronicle"

For Sale in Bhandup G.I.P. Bungalaw, 2 floor and three Chawls and plain ground of Factory See Bhimji Munsi 8 to 9 a.m Agra Road Bhandup 271

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Remington Typewriter No. 12, Policy excellent condition going cheap 350. Apply Iyengar, 277/4, Visvas Bhuvan, Deodhar Road, Matunga. (363)

Shop at Decora for Italian and American tapestry fabrics, plain and printed everglaze American Chintz Czech cut and painted glassware etc. etc., 97A Queen's Road Bombay 1. (6778)

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE.

THE DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, G.I.P. Railway, Loco Offices Building, Parel, invites tenders upto 3 p.m. on 14-3-49 for 'provision of 4 seated latrine and 10 seated urinal near the Meal Shed on the west side of Matunga Workshops'. The form of tender, schedule and conditions of contract can be obtained from this office on payment of Rs. 2/- per set. Copies of drawings will be supplied on an additional payment of Rs. 3/- per set. These sums will not be refunded.

(3524)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

THE B.E.S. & T. UNDERTAKING

SEALED TENDER for the supply of Transformer Oil 'B' Grade and Bracket Type B to suit Mannesmann Pole will be received by the Chief Storekeeper up to noon on Wednesday, the 9th March, 1949.

Tender forms can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Electric House, Fort, Bombay 1, on personal application but will not be forwarded by post.

3523

SECRETARY, EAST PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, SIMLA,

Advertisement No. 70

INVITES applications on prescribed form (obtainable free) accompanied by treasury receipt or crossed postal order for Rs. 5/-, NOT LATER THAN THE 31ST, MARCH, 1949, for a temporary (for 5 years in the first instance) post of STORE HOLDER for Stores Division, Bhakra Mechanical Circle, Irrigation Branch, from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile or persons migrated from Pakistan. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States which have acceded to the Indian Union are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by East Punjab Government will be necessary in their case before appointment. Candidates should hold a recognised degree in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering or be members of the Institution of Mechanical, Electrical or Civil Engineers; (This qualification is relaxable in case of candidates having at least 10 years experience of large stores organizations provided they have also passed F. Sc. (Non-Medical) examination; (ii) have good knowledge of Engineering Practice; (iii) have at least 5 years experience of large stores organisations such as Ordnance Factories, Railways and large Engineering Stores, in a senior administrative capacity; (iv) have knowledge of modern stock control methods and Engineering materials and (v) be fully conversant with method of inspection, storage, safe custody, receipts and issue of all types of engineering materials and components. Experience in provisioning of engineering stores will be an additional qualification. Age not less than 35 and not more than 40 years on 1-7-1948. Pay Rs. 400-15-475 25 5-500. Government servants and women eligible. Further particulars on application.

(3521)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

THE B.E.S. & T. UNDERTAKING.

SEALED TENDER for the supply of quick change lathe with cabinet complete with electrical equipment to suit 400 Volts, A.C. 50 Cycles, 3 Phase, 5"-3 Jaw and 6"-3 Jaw Chucks will be received by the Chief Storekeeper up to noon on Wednesday, the 9th March, 1949.

Tender forms can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Electric House, Fort, Bombay 1, on personal application but will not be forwarded by post.

3527

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited from Muslim candidates for two posts of a Dresser and Compounder in the Government of India dispensary attached to the Consulate of India at Jedda (Saudi Arabia). The posts have been sanctioned for a period of six months in the first instance but are likely to be extended. The candidate should have qualified from a recognised training institute. The posts carry the following emoluments:—

(i) Pay. Rs. 40-1-50-2-60/- p.m.
(ii) Foreign Allowance Rs. 150/- p.m.
(iii) Initial Outfit allowance Rs. 400/-
(iv) Plainy furnished accommodation.

Application stating age, experience and qualifications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, New Delhi. Candidates already in Government service should send their applications through proper channel. Those holding a substantive post in a Government or Municipal Hospital will be preferred. The last date for the receipt of applications is the 15th March, 1949.

(3516)

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

AS FROM the 28th February, 1949, the Bombay Branch of the Corporation will be situate at Jehangir Wadia Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Flora Fountain, under the managership of Mr N. K. WALTHO. (Telephone Nos. 31081, 31082 and 22494).

(360)

PUBLIC NOTICES

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY

ALTERATION OF TRAIN TIMINGS

WITH IMMEDIATE EFFECT the arrival timings at Bombay Central of Nos. 20 Up Meerut Express, 2 Up Gujerat Mail, 32 Up Rajputana-Sind Mail, 10 Up Saurashtra Mail and 4 Up Frontier Mail have been altered. The arrival timings of these trains at Bombay Central will be as follows:—

No. 20 Up Meerut Express	7.20
No. 2 Up Gujerat Mail	8.40
No. 32 Up Rajputana-Sind Mail	9.20
No. 10 Up Saurashtra Mail	10.40
No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	11.20

(3528)

G.I.P. RLY.—NOTICE

THE DEPUTY GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G.I.P. Rly., Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 16 hrs. on 16th March 1949 for the Handling and Carting work at the grainshop at Thana. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge on request from the above office.

3529

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS

WITH EFFECT from March 3, 1949, the reduced special rate of Re. 0-3-5 per maund RRW 400; L for Chemical Manures N.O.C. (applicable for Rock Phosphate only) ex. Bombay to Hadapsar will be introduced.

3530

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

THE SPECIAL ENGINEER invites tenders for the supply of eight de-watering pumps. Tenders will be received in the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April, 1949.

Forms of tender, specifications &c. will be issued by the Mechanical Engineer at his office at the Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, to any one on payment of Rs. 2|- for each tender form.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.
(3520)

DENTONIC
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER
Ideal for Daily Use.

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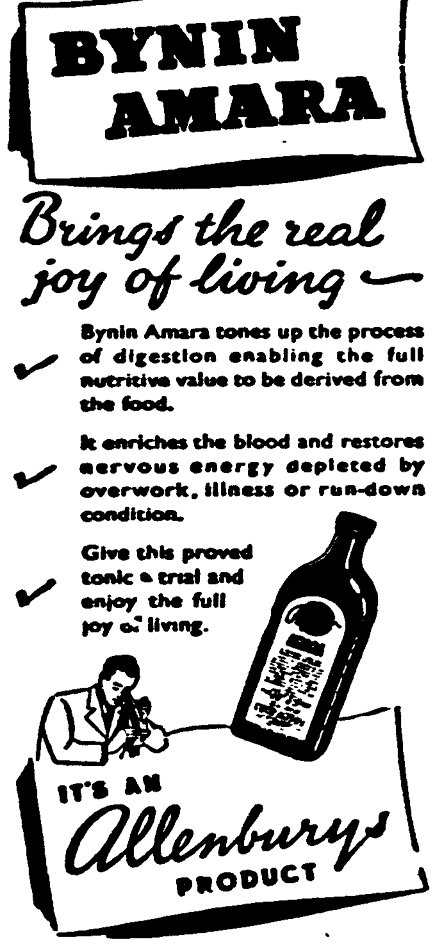

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✓ Bynin Amara tones up the process of digestion enabling the full nutritive value to be derived from the food.

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Nehru Charges 'Reds' With Open Revolt

QUESTION OF DECLARING PARTY ILLEGAL UNDER CONSIDERATION

Govt. To Deal Firmly With Rail Or Other Strikes

NEW DELHI, FEBRUARY 28 (API): THE PRIME MINISTER PANDIT NEHRU IN A STATEMENT TO PARLIAMENT TODAY SAID THAT A LARGE NUMBER OF PROMINENT INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS HAD GONE UNDERGROUND AND GOVERNMENT HAD "MASS OF EVIDENCE" TO INDICATE THAT "ORGANISED ATTEMPTS ARE BEING MADE TO CONDUCT CAMPAIGNS OF SABOTAGE MORE ESPECIALLY ON THE RAILWAY SYSTEM".

No Obstruction

Pandit Nehru made the statement in reply to a short notice question by Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta who, asked for particulars regarding the recent arrests on Communist in the country and what action Government proposed to take to ensure that no obstruction as placed in the way of railway staff and workers, who were opposed to the strike by the Communists.

PANDIT NEHRU GAVE A RESUME OF THE DEVELOPMENTS WHICH LED TO THE ARREST OF THE COMMUNISTS AND SAID THAT GOVERNMENT WERE DETERMINED TO MAINTAIN THE WELL-ESTABLISHED RIGHTS OF LABOUR. BUT THEY COULD NOT SUBMIT TO THREATS OF VIOLENCE AND INCITEMENT TO ACTIVE REVOLT FROM ANY QUARTER.

Loudly Cheered

The Prime Minister was loudly cheered when he referred to the precautionary measures which Government had taken and said that they had no doubt that in doing so they had the full support of the country and of the House, "which is wedded to democratic procedure and is entirely opposed to methods of violence".

THE PRIME MINISTER DECLARED THAT GOVERNMENT WERE DETERMINED TO DEAL FIRMLY WITH ANY STRIKE IF IT TOOK PLACE ON RAILWAYS "BY A FRACTION OF RAILWAY MEN", OR ELSE WHERE.

The total arrests during the last 10 days in connection with the railway strike threatened by the Communist led unions was 870.

ILLEGALISING THE PARTY

In reply to supplementaries the Prime Minister said that Government were always reluctant to declare any organisation unlawful. No doubt question of declaring the Communist Party illegal would be considered, but Government always preferred not to deal with an organisation as such but rather with individuals.

TRADE UNIONISM

The Prime Minister said:

"The total number of persons arrested during the last ten days, in connection with the proposed railway strike, is 870. This figure is accurate up till yesterday.

"The policy of government has been not to interfere, in any way, with the functioning of trade unions and other labour organisations. Government are on opinion that the formation and the legitimate functioning of trade unions should be encouraged so that labour may play its proper part in industry and in the pramotion of its own interests.

Government have attempted to give the widest latitude to peaceful propaganda of any policy or doctrine, even though they were opposed to that doctrine.

Government have refrained from taking any action against the Communist Party of India as such in spite of a virulent propaganda and incitement to violence which the Communist Party members have indulged in.

Where violence has been actually attempted or encouraged, government have taken action. Such action has been limited to individuals who were connected with this violence or encouragement of violence

OPEN REVOLT

The Communist Party of India has, during the past year, adopted on attitude not only of open hostility to government but one which can be described as bordering on open revolt. This policy has been given effect to intensely in certain limited areas of India and has resulted in violence including murders, arson, and looting as well as acts of sabotage.

The House is well aware of the Communist revolts that have taken place in countries bordering on India. It was presumably in furtherance of the same policy that attempts were made in India to incite people to active revolt.

Fortunately, these attempts failed because of the strength of popular opinion against them and the action taken by Government. Nevertheless, a great deal of misery and damage was caused by them in certain parts of India.

RAILWAY STRIKE

"The House is fully aware that for the last several months we have been greatly preoccupied with meeting the serious economic situation which has been causing distress to millions of our people. It was implicit in our programme that there should be rapid movement of commodities throughout the country.

"Towards the end of November, the Working Committee of the All India Railwaymen's Federation met in Nagpur and decided on taking a strike ballot among the members affiliated to it. At this time we had additional confirmation of information which had been coming to us from time to time that Communist elements working in the railway unions were bent on exploiting the proposed strike for political purposes and, in particular, on using violence and sabotage to gain their ends.

Negotiations then took place between my colleague, the Transport Minister and Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, the president of the All India Railwaymen's Federation, with a view to devising means for averting the strike

It was clear to Government that a strike in the railways would, particularly at the present juncture, be an unmitigated disaster for the country.

Apart from the fact that dislocation of transportation would nullify the steps that Government have been taking to meet the serious economic situation facing the country, a famine was developing in Gujarat and Kutch and a strike would be disastrous for millions of human beings and cattle in these areas. These discussions were conducted in a friendly atmosphere and certain arrangements were agreed to as a result, the railwaymen's federation decided not to proceed with the strike.

In spite of this decision of the Railwaymen's Federation, certain Communist elements in the federation proceeded with their programme of strike. Reports continue to reach Government, through reliable sources, that a widespread programme of sabotage had been planned and that it was decided to enforce the strike by means of violence.

Indeed, many such instances of sabotages have already occurred. Recently here were unfortunate clashes between some students and others and the police in Calcutta and, during these clashes, hand-grenades and bombs were used against the police and public property, such a buses and tramcars were destroyed. We have evidence that the same agencies which provided these weapons to the students are exploiting them for similar purposes during the railway strike.

The Communist Party of India has recently concentrated on the issue of a general strike on the railways as well as in other essential services of paramount importance to the community. It has looked upon these strikes not from the trade union or economic point of view, meant to better the lot of the workers, but as a weapon designed to create a chaotic state in the country which, it is thought, would help the party to gain its other objectives, whatever they might be.

of "the 52 Refugee Camps all over In-
tions, deaths due to nervous break-
On 21st instant, a fierce fire broke
the loss of property is yet not estimat
yet a plan of the future.
Refugees went all the way to the Air
necessary bother and expense on the
very hard to make the Institution a

It is deliberately seeking to create famine conditions by paralysing the railway system. So that foodstuffs should not be transported The object being to create a general background of chaos. A breakdown of the administration and mass uprisings. A large number of prominent Communist Party members have gone underground, and government have a mass of evidence in their possession to indicate that organised attempts are being made to conduct campaigns of sabotage, more especially on the railway system.

The permanent way was to be damaged, locomotives interfered with, and general sabotage of vital installations, telephones, telegraphs and power stations was aimed at. Honourable members will remember the destruction of the Calcutta Telephone Exchange some time ago.

DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES

Fortunately, the great majority of railwaymen and other workers have declared themselves opposed to the general strike and to such methods. The Communist Party of India, however, appears to be bent on flouting the opinion of this majority of workers and has pursued a technique of terrorising those who do not agree with its policy.

While interfering with the freedom of action of others, it demands full freedom for itself to carry on its own anti-social and disruptive activities. If any action is taken by Government to check these activities, protests are raised on the ground of civil liberties being interfered with.

As a part of this technique, organisations for the ostensible object of protecting civil liberties are started, their real object being to encourage these anti-social activities.

Government are anxious that the civil liberties of the people should be fully maintained. But it is not Government's conception of civil liberty to permit methods of coercion and terrorism to be practised against the general community.

PARAMOUNT DUTY

It is the paramount duty of Government to give security to the people and to prevent the normal life of the community from being interfered with by such methods of violence. No Government and no social life would be possible, if these methods were tolerated.

Hence Government have been compelled to take all necessary measure to meet this situation. If any strike takes place on the railway by a fraction of the railwaymen or elsewhere, they are determined to deal with it firmly.

Such a strike at this juncture, it must always be remembered, has nothing to do with economic questions or the normal activities of trade unions and the like.

Government have already shown their earnest desire to meet all legitimate demands of their employees and other workers. They will always be prepared to consider any difficulties that their employees have to face and to remove them as far as possible. They are determined to maintain the well-established rights of labour. But they cannot submit to threats of violence and incitement to active revolt from any quarter.

OPPOSED TO VIOLENCE

In furtherance of this policy, Government have arrested a number of members of the Communist Party of India and have taken such other precautionary measures as they deem necessary. They have advised provincial governments to do likewise so as to ensure that vital installations are protected against sabotage.

They have no doubt that in doing so they have the full support of the country and of this house, which is wedded to democratic procedure and is entirely opposed to methods of violence. (Loud cheers).

The nature of the activities and objectives of certain groups in the country can be seen from the raids which took place at Dum Dum and other places in Calcutta two days ago.

A meeting was held in the Maidan under the auspices of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress, which is a body dominated by the Communist Party of India. Speakers urged the seizure of power by violent means. A student of the Bengal Provincial Students' Federation, which is also dominated by the Communist Party of India, stated that a saboteur gang of students was ready for action. Three groups had gone out in taxies, motor cars and buses and did considerable damage.

Fourteen of these terrorists were captured on Saturday night and a quantity of hand grenades, sten-guns and bombs were recovered from them. The arrested men belong to what is known as the revolutionary Communist Party of India which broke away from the Communist Party of India but collaborates with it on occasions.

SABOTAGE

This group of R.C.P. men was responsible for the incident at the waterworks at Talla a few months ago, when an attempt was made to blow up the water works machinery.

This recent incident in Calcutta gives some indication of the kind of action that is intended by those people who are working for general strikes. I have also just heard of three cases of attempts to derail trains during the last two days.

It is against such action that every precaution has to be taken. Government are satisfied that the vast number of railway employees and other workers in the country do not want such general strikes and are opposed to such methods. It is Government's duty to protect not only the general community but these large numbers of workers.

In any action that Government may have to take, they will always remember that the working classes are the backbone of the country and that their general interests must not suffer.

Pt. Nehru expressed Government's deep regret at the killing by terrorists of a number of persons in Calcutta during the last 2 or 3 days. These included a number of police officers and men and officers of Messrs. Jessops and of the B.O.A.C.

Pandit Nehru said in reply to supplementaries that Government were always reluctant to declare any organisation as such unlawful. They had even allowed the continued publication of periodicals which, whether they were Communist or others, were often indulging in the most virulent prapaganda.

No doubt the question of declaring the Communist Party illegal, as suggested by Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta, was being considered and would be considered but Government always preferred not to deal with the organisation as such but with individuals.

The Communist Party was under ban in West Bengal. He believed that the Press Advisory Committee in Bombay province had advised the provincial Government to take action against the "Peoples Age", a Communist publication.

INCITEMENT AGAINST BURMA GOVT.

The Prime Minister told the House that according to the general information received by the Government of India over two hundred members of the state Congress had been individually murdered in certain areas of Hyderabad.

Mr. H. V. Kamath: 'Have Government any evidence that some Indian Communists, not content with inciting people to violence and rebellion against their own Government here, are engaged in subverting the Government of Burma?

Pandit Nehru: "There may be individuals acting as such. Probably there are."

Mr. Poker Sahib: "Have Government any information as to the number of Communists in India and if so, which is the province in which they are the largest in number and how many of them have gone underground."

Pandit Nehru: "I am afraid I cannot give any exact figures in regard to the number of Communist Party members or their sympathisers or those who have gone underground. Presumably the numbers actually involved are not very big."

SPLIT IN PARTY

Mr. Mihirlal Chattopadhyaya: "Is it a fact that the leader of the Revolutionary Communist Party was arrested by the Government of West Bengal under the Public Safety Act and later on he was released six months back?"

Pandit Nehru: "The Revolutionary Communist Party of India, which was a faction separated from the Communist Party, itself later split up into two. I do not know who is the leader of which group or what happened to him."

Pandit Lakshmi Kant Maitra: "Are Government taking steps to check the infiltration of Communists from Malaya or Burma into this country?"

Pandit Nehru: "I am not aware of any serious danger of that type. Naturally, Government tries to keep wide awake to all such possibilities but there has been no particular danger of that type."

Mr. Kesava Rao: "What steps are Government taking to eliminate Communists from the Railwaymen's Federation, who are not employees of the railway?"

Pandit Nehru: "There may be a policy of encouraging or discouraging non-workers from being office-bearers of the Union, but it is undesirable to apply political labels to individuals of that type."

Mr. Raj Bahadur: "Through what agency are Communists obtaining arms and ammunition?"

Pandit Nehru: "I suppose there must be some information in possession of Government. Since the last war there have been many ways of getting arms and ammunition, more specially in certain frontier areas like Assam, Bengal etc. I have no doubt that many Communists have been able to get arms from those particular sources."

SALT MANUFACTURE IN INDIA

India had imported about eighty-seven lakhs maunds of salt in 1948, though the production in the year had been about 20 per cent above that of 1947, said Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, Minister for Industry and Supply, in reply to a question in Parliament today. He said that the Government considered that the prevailing prices in several areas admitted of reduction, and constant watch was being kept over the stocks and prices of salt in different parts of the country. A zonal scheme of distribution had been put into operation recently to ensure regular supply and to stabilise the prices to a reasonable level in all parts of the country. India had produced 635 lakh maunds of salt in 1948. Salt manufacture at Sambhar (Rajaputana), was the monopoly of he Government and Government factories produced onethird of the total production of salt in India.

MANUFACTURE OF LOCOMOTIVES

Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar Railway Minister, said in Parliament today in a written reply to Pandit Mukut Behari Lal Bhargava, that only the Ajmer workshop of the B. B. and C. I. Railway was manufacturing locomotives in India at present. The actual output during the past twelve months was four locomotives.

MORE VILLAGE POST OFFICES TO BE OPENED

Two thousand new village post offices will be opened in India during the financial year 1949-50, Mr. Khurshed Lal, Deputy Prime Minister for Communications, stated this in Parliament today in reply to question. 1538 village post offices were opened in 1948-49 he added.

FLYING CLUBS IN PROVINCIAL CAPITALS

Mr. Khurshed Lal, Deputy Prime Minister for communications, said in Parliament today in answer to Mr. Amiyo Kumar Ghosh that it was Government's intention at present to develop and subsidise one flying club at each provincial capital.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN COTTON

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Minister for Agriculture, said in Parliament today that experiments were being made to grow in India some Russian varieties of coloured cotton.

"I believe that their colour is red," he added amidst laughter.

The production of long and medium staple varieties of cotton in the Indian Union increased from 17.5 lakh bales in 1946-47 to 2.6 lakh bales in 1947-48 he said in reply to Mr. V. C. Kesava Rao. Plans were being considered to make India self-sufficient in three years in regard to a part of long staple cotton. With regard to African cotton, the plans might take longer time.

RAJAJI FOR ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 28 (API)—The Governor-General of India Mr. C. Rajagopalachari who is arriving here tomorrow to open the Begum Azad wing in the Kamla Nehru hospital will also unveil a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi in the Senate Hall of the Allahabad University on March 3.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, Lady Mountbatten and Lady Pamela Mountbatten are also arriving here tomorrow to participate in the ceremony.

The Allahabad Municipal Board and District Board will jointly present a civic address to the Governor General the same day.

Communist Interference Negligible

BRUSSELS, Feb. 27. (P.T.I.-Reuter): Mr. Winston Churchill said to-night he considered that Communist attempts to interfere with the European Movement mass meeting he addressed to-day were "negligible".

"There must have been not many more than 200 Communist agitators," he added

Sir Harold Butler, another British representative at the meeting, said "the Communist whistling and booting just helped to bolster up the meeting."

Communists blamed the weather for the bad response to their call for what they described as a "protest against the mass meeting of war-mongers".

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CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Shud 2, 2005
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 30 1368.
Parsi: Shehrever 30, 1318.
Sunrise: 6-50 a.m. Sunset. 6-44 p.m.
Hightide: 01-04, 13-10.
Lowtide. 07-14, 18-59.

To-day's Engagements

PORT & DOCK UNION. A huge procession of Port & Dock workers will start from Carnac Bunder, at 3 p.m. today, to terminate at Chawpati in a Mass Rally." Sjt. Asoka Mehta, will preside over the meeting.

HANDICRAFT EXHIBITION The Third annual model and handicraft Exhibition organized by the G. I. P. Railway Technicinans' Association will be held at the G.I.P. Railway Institute, at the G. I. P. Railway Institute Suparibaug Road Parel, from the 4th to the 7th March 1949 between 4-30 p.m. and 8-30 p.m.

PROGRESSIVE STUDENTS ASSOCITAION. Mr. Bhagvandas K. Asher the prominent Social worker and the President of Progressive Students Association appeals to the Public for Gujarat Famine Relief Funds, to contribute generously when the volunteers approach them to collect it.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY Exhibition of Sculpture and Drawings by Shankho (Narnarain) Chaudhuri, at the Salon of the Society, 6, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. The exhibition will be inaugurated by Mr. A. P. Sabavala, at 6-15 p.m., today, to be opened by Dr. Mulk Raj Anand. Open Daily till the 9th March, from 11 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Indian Banks Association at 5-30 p.m. followed by its Special General Meeting in Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY: The next meeting will be held today at Green's Hotel (first floor), at 1-45 p.m., Rotarian P. B Advani, will speak on "Power Development in the Bombay Province."

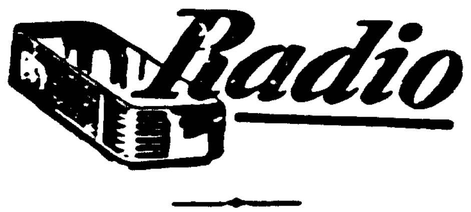
PROGRESSIVE GROUP: The Hon Mr. Justice M. V. Desai will speak to the Progressive Group, at 6-30 p.m., today, on "Being a High Court Judge". Mr. S P. Gidwani, will address the Group tomorrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m., on "The urgency of Refugee Problem".

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: The adjourned Meeting of the Improvements Committee will be held in the Corporation Hall, today, after the March Monthly Meeting of the Committee called for that day, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), to consider the undisposed of business mentioned on the Committee's Agenda.

TALK ON PACIFISM AND WORLD GOVERNMENT: The Bombay Discussion Group and the Bombay International Fellowship Mr. Horace Alexander will give a talk on 'Pacifism and World Government' at the Indian Merchants' Chamber Hall, (Opposite Churchgate Railway Station) on 3rd March, at 6-15 p.m.

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES: In view of the college examination period, it has been decided to postpone the holding of "A Week in Britain". On Wednesdays, 16th and 23rd March, at 6-30 p.m., a showing of Documentary Films will be given on the premises of the Institute of Foreign Languages.

The Government of Bombay has appointed Mr. Babubhai J. Patel, MLA., as a member of the Provincial Relief and Rehabilitation Advisory Board in place of Mr. Kanayalal Desai resigned.



BOMBAY, Tuesday, March 1.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Vasudeo P. Nayak 7-40 Babab Par Ek Haiki 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Anwar Husain.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

12-30 p.m. Laker 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Akashwani Ne Chotare 1-25 Musical Interlude 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Bloch.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s) till 7-30 p.m.
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s) from 7-45 to 11-0 p.m.

5-0 p.m. Gulabbai Bijapurkar 5-15 Ramji B. Vadalatkar 5-30 Jantar Mantar 6-0 News (E) 6-10 Interlude 6-15 Ajit Singh 6-30 Vasudeo P. Nayak 6-45 Ramji B. Vadalkar 7-0 Topic of the Day 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Ajit Singh 7-30 Swatantra Bharat 7-45 Film Music 8-0 Mukta Vaidya 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Gajananrao Joshi 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Gulabbai Bijapurkar 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Anything Goes 9-45 Musical Interlude 10-0 Goody Seervai's Orchestra 10-30 Rawicz and Landauer 10-45 John P. D'souza.

VARIATIONS
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. News (K) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 Gajananrao Joshi 8-15 News (H).

31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)

12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 Musical Interlude 1-25 News (H) 1-30 Rabab Recital 1-40 Ajit Singh 2-0 Radio Forum 2-15 Laker.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Shingui 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 News (K) 7-45 Commercial News 8-0 News (M) 8-15 R. M. Kulkarni 9-0 Vasudeo P. Nayak 9-15 News (H) 9-30 Mukta Vaidya 10-0 Buddhi Vardhak Mandal 10-20 Anwar Husain.

BARODA, Tuesday, March 1.
250 m. (1,200 kc/s)

7-30 Pad Ani Gaulan 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Abhram Bhagat 8-30 Narsinhprasad Kikani 8-45 Thumri Aur Geet 5-30 p.m. Shankarlal Andhariya 5-50 Pakhwaj Recital 6-0 News (E) 6-10 Interlude 6-15 For Rural Areas 6-35 Film Sangeet 7-0 Gokuldas Raichura 7-20 Mumtaz Begum 7-45 Prakashak Ane Vachak 8-0 Juthika Roy 8-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Abhram Bhagat 8-50 Narsinhprasad Kikani 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Mumtaz Begum 9-30 Gokuldas Raichura 9-50 Narsinhprasad Kikani.

ALL-INDIA RADIO, BOMBAY will broadcast a 'Brains Trust' programme in Gujarati at 10 p.m., on Tuesday, March 1. The trustees will be the Hon'ble Mr. Morarji Desai, the Hon'ble Mr. V. L. Mehta and the Hon'ble Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda.

The Programme can be heard on 253 and 41.44 metres.

DRIVE AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

India-Wide B. C. G. Vaccination Campaign To Be Launched

BOBMAY, Monday.—A country-wide B.C.G. vaccination campaign by batches of Doctors will be part of the Government of India's drive against tuberculosis.

Dr. Bhasker Patel, who made this announcement, while speaking on B.C.G. vaccine under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Association, this afternoon, at Jinnah Hall, said that vaccination would not be compulsory.

Dr. George Coelho presided.

Dr. Patel, who is a tuberculosis expert, categorically refuted that B.C.G. vaccine accelerated T.B. or produced other diseases. He said that persons would have to undergo a preliminary test and only those who were found "non-reactionary" would be asked to take the B.C.G. vaccine. He further observed that this group was most liable to get T.B., while the rest were immune from the disease.

Dr. Svendsen, representative of the T.B. Committee of the World Health Organisation, talking on B.C.G. experiments in Denmark, Sweden and Norway said though the vaccine was free and voluntary in these countries, very few refused to get inoculated. He said that B.C.G. vaccination had been recently made compulsory in Norway and added that the results in this countries were very promising.

Biography Of Thyagaraja

Mr R. Ranjan, B.A., M.Litt, Editor of the "Natyam" Madras, writes:—Through the pages of "Natyam", I wish to publish an authoritative biography of Sri Thyagaraja. I appeal to all research scholars, musicians and art lovers to help "Natyam" to crown this effort with success. Any service rendered in this respect will be gratefully acknowledged, and if necessary will be paid for.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER

High Court Admits Appeal

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajadhyaksha and Mr. Justice Chainani)

1. Bay Mani, widow of Umedbhai Nathabhai.
2. Ray Jadav, wife of Jashbhai Nathabhai .... Appelants (Accused)

vs.

Imperator .. .. Respondent
66 12....'r 1 m 7N S 0uK..S

This was an appeal from the sentences of 2 years R.I. and 3 months' R.I. passed on appellants 1 and 2 respectively by the Lessions Judge of Kaira for having attempted to murder the husband of appellant No. 2 (who is the brother of the husband of appelant No. 1) in furtherance of the common intention of both the appellants.

The prosecution case was that appellant No. 1 was on terms of intimacy with one Chhotalal and that the cy with one Chhotalal and that she was inducing appellant No. 2 to lead a similar life which the latter's husband Jashbhai resented. The prosecution case was that in order to remove Jashbhai from their way, the two appellants administered to Jashbhai on 26th August 1948 some poison and thereafter at about 10 p.m. tried to murder him by strangulating him by a noose made out of a saree and by pressing his testicles. Jashbhai managed to get free from the hold and was rescued by neighbours who heard his shouts.

The assessors had unanimously found the appellants not guilty but the Sessions Judge had disagreed with that verdict and convicted the appellants.

The appelants contended that Jashbhai was a weak-minded person who could be easily put up to make false accusations at the instance of interested parties, and that the conviction was based on an entirely incorrect view of the evidence.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal which will now come up for hearing in due course, and directed that the two appellants be endarged on the same bail as in the lower court.

Mr. H. R. Pardiwalla with Mr A. D Desai appeared for the appellants.

Lump Sum Grants For Backward Class Students

Deserving backward class students in Secondary Schools, Colleges etc. will be given lump sum scholarships by the Backward Class Department of the Government of Bombay for the purchase of stationery, books equipment etc.

The scholarships are granted to secondary school students by the Assistant Backward Class Officers for their respective jurisdictions. In the case of students from colleges and educational institutions other than secondary schools, the grants are made in the Office of the Backward Class Officer at Poona. Intending applicants should submit their applications in the prescribed form to the officers concerned through the Heads of the Institutions in which they are studying. Copies of the prescribed form are being supplied to all Heads of Secondary Schools, Colleges and other Institutions if necessary, the form can be copied in manuscript and details furnished Spare copies of the form will also be available at the Offices of the Assistant Backward Class Officers and the Backward Class Welfare Officers.

Students in secondary schools should forward their applications so as to reach the officers concerned not later than March 31, and through the Heads of their Institucollege students by July 15, 1949.

The Government of Bombay has directed that the Lady Wilson Museum, Dharampur, should be continued under the charge of the Department of Industries.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Feb. 28, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather summary for Monday, 28th February, 1949:—

There have been fairly widespread thundershowers in Upper Assam. Weather has been dry elsewhere.

Night temperatures have fallen in east United Provinces, in and near the north-east Central Provinces and in north-east India and were six degrees to 12 degrees F. below normal in the central parts of the country.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 1ST MARCH:—Dry weather will prevail over the country except or isolated light showers along the south Coromandel coast and in the Khasi hills

Night temperatures will fall in the east Central Provinces, Orissa and along the north Madras coast.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Feb. 28. (A. P. I.): The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st December 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 8 hours (I. S. T.), on 28th February 1-949:—

Ahmedabad 9— 68 0 0 minus 0.1, Baroda 96 62 0 0 minus 0 3, Belgaum 92 62 0 0.1 minus 0.4, BOMBAY 101 71 0 0 minus 0.3, Calcutta 90 63 0 0.1 minus 1.6, Cherrapunji 63 46 0.1 1 9 minus 1.4, Colombo 87 71 0 10.5 minus 1.1, Darjeeling 59 42 0 2.1 plus 0.1, Delhi 78 51 0 0.9 minus 1.4, Hyderabad (Dn.) 95 62 0 0 minus 1.0, Hyderabad (Sd.) 87 59 0 0.1 minus 0.4, Kanpur (U. P.) 80 55 0 1.3 minus 0.2, Karachi — 64 0 0 3 minus 0 8, Kodaikanal — 51 0 4.7 minus 4.2, Madras 91 69 0 0 minus 1.3, Mahabaleshwar 83 63 0 0 minus 0.5, Marmagao 86 — 0 0 minus 0 3, Ootacamund 73 48 0 1.0 minus 2.5, Patna 82 53 0 3.9 plus 2.3, Poona 95 56 0 0 minus 0.3, Simla 54 39 0 5 5 minus 1.3, Surat 102 62 0 0.1 plus 0.2.

Abnormal Heat On Sunday

BOMBAY, Monday.

Bombay, on Sunday, experienced the maximum temperature of 101 degree (F. H.), which is the highest ever recorded in the month of February.

The rise of temperature from Saturday to Sunday was 14 degree. Sunday's maximum temperature being 17 degree above normal.

The previous record of maximum temperature in February was 99 5 degree on 25-2-1945, while the highest maximum ever recorded in Bombay being 103 degree on 23-3-45.

The abnormal heat on Sunday was caused, according to the meteorological officials, by a late seling in of the sea breeze.

Temperature will be, however, abnormally high in the northern suburbs of the city. The maximum at Colaba at 12-30 p.m. was 91 degree and at Santa Cruz was 99 degree.

Foodgrains Rationing In Small Towns

BOMBAY, Monday.

Statutory Rationing of foodgrains namely rice, wheat, bajri, barley, jowar, maize, overseas millets including milo and their products will be introduced from March 1, 1949 in the Small Towns of Shri Rampur gaon, Chopda, Dharangaon, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Bhusawal, Amalner, Chalisgaon, Nandurbar, Malegaon, Manmad, Yeola, Lonavla, Dhond, Baramati, Satara, Karad, Barsi Pandharpur, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Guledgad, Ilkal, Dharwar, Gadag, Karwar, Ratnagiri, Bassein, and Bhivandi.

Concert In Aid Of Disabled Children

BOMBAY, Monday:

An orchestral concert was held at the C.J. Hal today evening as one of the various functions organised in aid of the Society for the Rehabilitation of Disabled and Crippled Children. The Committee has managed to collect substantial funds for a most deserving cause

Today evening's concert was before a packed hall in the presence of Rani Maharaj Singh. Josepn de Lima proved a very competent conductor and the orchestra gave a very polished rendering of Beethoven's "Promethens Overture" under his baton; he kept the orchestra in perfect ensemble in Brahm's 'Double Concerto' a rather heavy composition bristling with technically difficult passages. Muriel Henschen's lyrical soprano voice was heard to great advantage in Bach's and Cesar Franck's songs accompanied by the orchestra, but she was at her bet in the popular 'Chanson Indove" and in Massenet.

A host of local talent joined in the first performance in Bombay of Hayon's "Toy Symphony"—apart from the amusement caused by the incongruous sight of first rate artists with toy instruments, the light and pretty music of this composition was well appreciated.

During the interval Mrs. Mehra Vakel thanked Rani Maharaj Singh for her support to the cause, and also conveyed the committe's thanks to all the artists who assisted at this very successful concert.

Kashmir Ban On "National Guardian"

The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have banned the entry of "National Guardian" a Bombay Weekly into the State.

Worker Drowned In Well

BOMBAY, Monday

Dhondu Tanu, a labourer, drowned in a well in the compound of the Ruby Mills, Mahim, yesterday. The Fire Brigade dragged him out but Dhondu expired on the way to hospital.

the Press ALL OVER INDIA acclaims

The Times of India

"For sheer entertainment and enchanting splendour of spectacle, S. S. Vasan's mammoth musical comedy, "CHANDRALEKHA" ranks as the unquestionable tops in Indian Motion Picture Industry to date. We have had 'supers' and 'mammoths' before but nothing quite like "CHANDRALEKHA", nor even approaching it in kind and quality of magnificence and entertainment *** The film points out most powerfully several morals and vindicates principles which, between them, constitute the foundations of decent society and virtuous living. *** What justifies a picture? Entertainment? Moral worth? Artistic achievement? Capacity to please? You have them all in "CHANDRA LEKHA" in full measure running over!"
Bombay, 12-2-1949.

FREE PRESS JOURNAL

"*** Producer-Director S. S. Vasan in attempting the truly stupendous, has achieved the herculean by giving us a great deal of everything that goes to make a film click at the Box Office. An interesting story has received expert treatment and is highlighted not only with stirring scenes of action and adventure, but also by camera angles that reflect the utmost care and imagination. The musical elements of the Film are more than adequate to set the tune of film so rich in drama and eventful episodes and the dance numbers which are alone worth the price of admission reach a new high in conception and execution with the sensational Drum Dance providing a grand finale."
Bombay, 4-2-1949.

The Bombay Chronicle

"*** An entertaining story enlivened with dance and music holds the audience from beginning to end."
Bombay, 5-2-1949.

The National Standard

"*** In fact Vasan succeeded in offering 'something for everybody and every taste.' in this 'magnum opus' which excels in music and dancing so different and so rarely enchanting when compared to our average standards."
Bombay, 5-2-1949.

Bharat Jyoti

"*** A glorious dream has come to us as a more glorious reality with all the necessary elements present in generous measure. In this context the film can bear favourable comparison with the best and the most lavish that emanate from the studios of other film-producing countries, including the fabled Hollywood. The crowds that are a daily feature at all the theatres where the film is being screened tell their own story, more cogent and more conclusive than a million words of advertising."***
Bombay, 27-2-1949.

The Sunday Standard

"*** "CHANDRALEKHA" has hit that mark of epoch by verily surpassing anything that the Indian screen has ever registered so far in the realm of sheer spectacular opulence or lavishment. ***"
Bombay, 13-2-1949.

The Hindu.

"*** A picture that does not meander casually but goes on entertainingly with gorgeous scenes, each one a spectacular episode in itself but connected all through with a story of high romance, is an event in the Cinema World throughout the Country."
Madras, 7-1-1949.

"DHINAMANI"

"For 3 hours I sat spell-bound as if I was in a wonderland," said H. E. Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, Governor of West Bengal. Those who saw the picture, felt that what the Governor of West Bengal said can by no means be an exaggeration.
Madras, 8-1-1949.

Indian Express

"*** A high standard of dramatic construction and technical perfection."
Madras, 8-1-1949.

"THE MAIL"

"The Gemini Studios have taken a bold step in producing their "CHANDRALEKHA" in Hindi for North Indian audiences, hitherto not reached by S. I. Producers."
Madras, 7-1-1949.

"THE HINDUSTHAN TIMES"

"*** The picture strikes a new note in its universality of appeal and artistic execution. The Producers have obviously set a standard of production and have achieved it with remarkable success."
New Delhi, 2-2-1949.

"THE INDIAN NEWS CHRONICLE"

"CHANDRALEKHA" is a powerful melodrama. The beauty lies in its masterly treatment.
Delhi, 24-1-1949.

"VIR ARJUN"

"Is fully entertaining, setting a standard of production unchallenged as yet in India."
Delhi, 21-1-1949.

"HINDUSTAN"

"*** From every respect "CHANDRALEKHA" is worth seeing."
New Delhi, 30-1-1949.

"MILAP"

"*** Free and perfect acting, correct expressions, dances worth appreciating. The picture moves smoothly."
Delhi, 11-2-1949.

"DESH"

*** "No Indian Picture has been able to achieve such a degree to satisfy all the different human tastes of man."
Calcutta, 1-1-1949.

THE FREE PRESS BULLETIN

"*** Nothing has been spared to make this Film as lavish, as colourful, as eventful, as action-packed, as dance-laden and tune-filled as it was humanly possible to, and the result is a 3-hour opus that begins and ends without a single dull moment."***
Bombay, 4-2-1949.

"VANDEMATARAM"

"***This picture has opened up a new chapter in the history of films." ***
Bombay 5-2-1949.

Amrita Bazar Patrika

"*** Decidedly the most spectacular and colourfully mammoth production ever on the Indian Screen . . . "CHANDRALEKHA" will beyond the least shade of doubt capture irresistibly the fancy of Cinegoers... It will leave an enjoyable impress of a true holiday film on the audience-mind."
Calcutta. 26-12-1948.

"THE NATION"

"CHANDRALEKHA" was planned to please men and women of all ages and classes, of all tastes and attainments. ***
Calcutta. 26-12-1948.

The Hitavada

"*** When the show was over, the general comment one heard was "a mighty picture. Never before seen such a picture on the Indian Screen."
Nagpur, 14-2-1949.

"THE ORIENT"

*** "It is amazing how in a 3-hour entertainment the picture has packed all varieties of emotion and sentiment. *** It can be said with certainty that the Director has not stopped midway to give his audience full value for their money. *** Dialogues put in the lips of characters are in simple Hindi, neat and spruce and spoken faultlessly."
Calcutta, 9-1-1949.

"INDIA"

"For sheer gorgeousness and splendour I have yet to come across an Indian picture that can beat Gemini's 'CHANDRALEKHA', a picture that holds the audience spell-bound for 3 full hours with dances, lilting tunes and thrilling adventures, . . creating an all round splendour which takes one's breath away as one sees it being unfolded, scene after scene." ***
Bombay 27-2-1949.

EVE'S WEEKLY

"*** I congratulate Mr. S. S. Vasan, Producer Director of "CHANDRALEKHA" for setting a standard higher than the present in each of the things that make up an entertainment film. *** In sound, the film is clear; in story, it is gripping; in spectacle, it is unrivalled. In thrills, the film makes the audience sit up and in dance and music the film revels."
Bombay, 12-2-1949.

"FORUM"

*** "The screen-play is well-knit and unfolds at a fast pace. Dialogues are good and in places brilliant." *** The film is throughout suspenseful and never for a moment flags. *** The masses will adore it." ***
Bombay, 20-2-1949.

"DIPALI"

*** "CHANDRALEKHA" has opened a new high in technical perfection. *** Each moment is packed with delight and entertainment....
Calcutta, 23-12-1948.

"MOUJ"

*** The picture "CHANDRALEKHA" can be compared only with pictures of Cecil B. De Mille. *** Highly appealing for its good entertainment value. ***
Bombay, 23-2-1949.

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SARDAR VISITS HYDERABAD CONGRESS HOUSE

Gratified At Settlement Reached By Rival Groups

HYDERABAD, Feb. 28. (U.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, paid a visit this morning to the Hyderabad State Congress Office at Madina Baug. He was received by prominent members of the State Congress, headed by Swami Ramanand Tirth, President of the State Congress, about five hundred Congress workers including a good number of ladies, were present on the occasion.

Addressing the Congrssmen, Sardar Patel expressed satisfaction over the agreement reached by the two groups in the State Congress and their solemn pledge to him to work collectively for the service of the State and its people. He exhorted the workers to keep the motto "service before self" and called upon them to sacrifice more for the sake of the people than for their own material gain.

Drawing their attention to the Communist menace in the State, Sardar Patel asked them to close up their ranks and offer a united front to combat their destructive activities and also free the misguided people from their ruinous and baneful influence on the masses.

Stressing the need for taking up constructive work, Sardar Patel reminded the Congressmen of the great ideals set forth before them by the Father of the Nation and asked them not retract from the path he had shown.

Earlier, the Deputy Prime Minister was shown round the various departments of the State Congress office.

Labour Legislation For Hyderabad

"Do not mix politics with trade unionism" was the advice given by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel this morning, when a deputation of 30 workers of the Indian National Trade Union Congress led by Mr. Harischandra Heda, President of the Hyderabad branch of the I.N.T.U.C. met him at the Bolarum Residency placed before him the conditions under which labour in the state was suffering

Mr. Heda drew attention to the lack of adequate labour legislation in the state, "the reactionary outlook of the industrialists" in the matter of conditions of labour, and the backwardness of workers in respect of trade union consciousness.

Sardar Patel assured the deputationists, it is learnt, that the freedom of the country would in every way be used to benefit the common man. The police action, he reminded them was undertaken mainly to free the Kisans and the labourers. He said that steps were being taken to introduce adequate labour legislation on the lines of that existing in the province of Bombay and elsewhere to regulate conditions of labour to fix wage levels and ensure healthy trade union activity. Sardar Patel said that in their own interest the capitalists and industrialists of the state as elsewhere should reorientate their ideas to the changed conditions around them. If the industrialists did not very soon adjust themselves to the new consciousness of the working classes, it would be detrimental not only to labour and industry but to industrialists themselves.

To promote a healthy and effective trade union movement in the State Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is reported to have said the Union should always be kept free from politics and political influence. Mingling politics with labour movement would be harmful not only to the workers themselves but also to the political growth of the country as a whole.

Patel Receives Scheduled Castes Deputation

Later Sardar Patel received a deputation of Scheduled Castes representatives consisting of Mr. J. H. Subbiah, President of the Hyderabad State Scheduled Castes Federation, Mr. Mohan V. Raj and three others. The deputationists submitted a memorandum to Sardar Patel setting forth the position of scheduled castes in the State and the various disabilities under which they were now suffering.

Swami Ramanand Tirth, Mr. Janardhan Rao Desai and other Congressmen are meeting Sardar Patel at the Residency before lunch time. Sardar Patel will also address about 300 Congress workers of both groups at the Residency.

Usmania 'Varsity Honours Sardar And Choudhury

HYDERABAD, Feb. 26 (UPI)—The Osmania University conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Law on Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, for his "eminent position and attainments", at a special Convocation to-day. A similar degree was yestowed on Major-General J. N. Choudhury, Military Governor of Hyderabad. Other University Graduates also received their degrees today.

The convocation, which was held in a specially errected shamiana, was declared open by Major General Choudhury. On the dais sat, besides the Deputy Prime Minister, the Military Governor, the Prince of Berar, Prince Mozamjaha, Junior Prince, Mr. D.S. Bakhle, Miss Bani Ben Patel and other distinguished guests. The shamiana was packed with students and distinguished visitors, approximating 8,000.

Earlier, a Guard of Honour was presented to the Sardar by the University Corps. As he arrived in a car, he was taken to the Arts College building where he donned the Convocation robes and entered the shamiana in a procession, along with the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Professors of the University

Nawab Ali Yovar Jung, Vice-Chancellor of the University, who gave a short life sketch of the Indian patriot spoke highly of his services in the cause of the advancement of India and the Indian Nation. "He is the trusted disciple of Mahatma Gandhi and his name lies first among them", declared the Nawab amidst cheers". The University, by honouring him to-day has honoured itself" he added.

MUSLIM DEPUTATION WAITS ON SARDAR

A API message adds:

Soon after his return from the Congress Office, Sardar Patel received a eight-man Muslim Delegation to hear their views on the different problems which their community was facing.

In the course of a fortyfive-minute interview the delegtion presented before Sardar Patel their views on rehabilitation of the uprooted Muslims and the question of Muslim representation in State services. It is understood that the delegation made a special refeence about the keen desire felt in Muslim circles to join the Congress in large numbers and to strenghten the organisation on the principles as laid down by Mahatma Gandhi. The Sardar promised the delegation to look into the grievances of the Muslims.

The delegation consisted of Mr. Baquer Ali Mirza, Mr. Akbar Ali Khan, Mr. Anisuddin, Mr. Abul Hassan Syed Ali, Nawab Turab Yar Jung, Nawab Ahmed Yar Jung, Mr. Abid Hussain and Mr. Qamar.

SUBBIAH MEETS SARDAR

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NIZAM CALLS ON SARDAR

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Feb 28. (A.P.I.): H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad called on Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India at the Bolarum Residency this afternoon and spent half an hour with him.

As the Nizam arrived at the Residency at 3 p.m. Major-General J. N. Chaudhury, Military Governor of Hyderabad, received him and conducted him to the Drawing Room where Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel joined him.

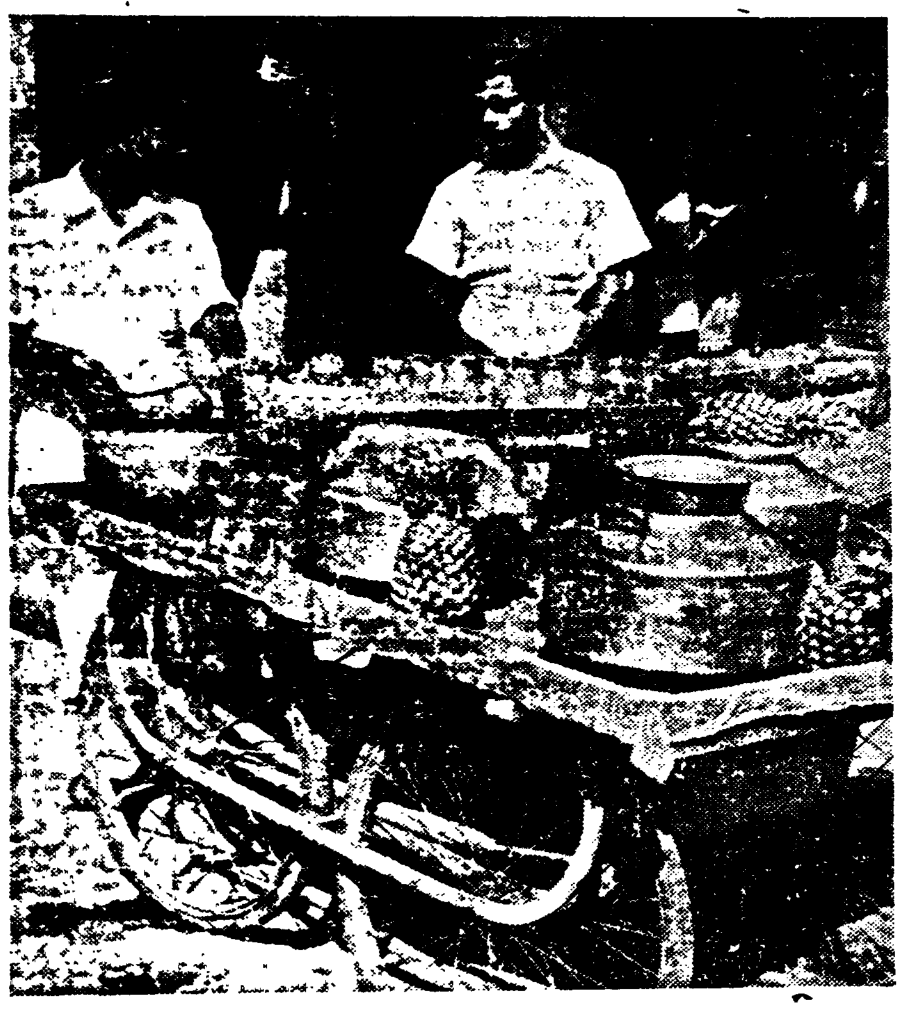
After discussions lasting half an hour, Sardar Patel and the Nizam came out and at the doorstep posed for photograph. The Nizam then left for the King Kohti Palace.

V. P. Menon Visits Aurangabad

AURANGABAD Feb. 28. (A.P.I.): Mr. V. P. Menon Adviser to the Ministry of States, Government of India, accompanied by Mrs. Menon arrived in Aurangabad yesterday on a private visit.

Mr. S. W. Shiveshwarkar, Election Commissioner of Hyderabad, and Mrs. Shiveshwarkar also arrived in Aurangabad yesterday. They left this morning on a visit to the Ajanta caves.

BOMBAY'S STREET-VENDORS



47.—The Sherbet-Wala

Now that the hot weather is on us again, no one can be more welcome than the sherbetwala who trundles cool drinks at a leisurely pace in his little push-cart. The base, of course, is water which he carries in the vessels arrayed neatly on the wagon but the coloured liquids that give character to the water are well bottled. For the more fastidious, there are the pineapples. No slices but the juice is offered to customers; it is a profitable trade and with Prohibition in the offing should be sell more lucrative. Generally the sherbetwala moves to the tune of a tinkling bell which announces his approach to the neighbourhood. The wheels give him the chance to get away from a locality which is unfriendly, or where nervous parents who set great store by sterilising and other fads of a modern sophisticated world, tell their children to shun him and his drinks. But to the people, he is the soda-fountain on wheels and, while there is a thirst to quench, he will be on the roads.

CORPORATOR'S TRADE UNIONS

Protracted Debate On Question Of Association

BOMBAY, Monday.

The question whether a Municipal Corporator could actively associate himself with Trade Unions, started by Municipal employees, by holding offices in such bodies, formed the subject of a protracted debate at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation today. The Socialists and other independent members strongly advocated such association, while the Congress Corporators held that it was undesirable to do so.

The issue arose when a letter to the Municipal Secretary from about 40 members, mainly from the Socialist bloc, declining to comply with a resolution passed by the Corporation in October which sought to set up a convention that "it is undesirable for members of the Corporation to hold office in Association, Unions etc. started by Municipal employees," came up for discussion.

Mr. Dinkar Desai, one of the signatories of the letter, moved an amendment that the whole resolution should be "rescinded," as it sought to curtail the legitimate activities of a Corporator. He alleged that the office of the Municipal Peons' Union, a body controlled by the Congress, was housed in the Corporation hall. If that party could go to the extent of providing the office of this Union in the Corporation, he could not understand the logic of their objection to members taking part in union activities of municipal employees.

Mr. S. K. Patil, moving an amendment that the subject matter should be referred to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee, said that in the face of the Socialist members' attempt to flout the decision of the Corporation he would favour even an amendment to the Municipal Act so that the convention could be legally enforced.

Mr. S. S. Kavlekar said that if the Congress party by virtue of its majority thought that it could impose such oppressive laws, "it would be only driving the nail on the coffin of the prestige of that party."

Mr. N. C. Bharucha asked how a resolution passed in October could be referred to the committee as was demanded by Mr. Patil.

Mr. Patil withdrew his amendment and the letter under discussion was recorded, the House having rejected Mr. Dinkar Desai's amendment.

The meeting elected Mr. Nathalal Parekh, Dr. E. P. Bharucha and Mr. Homi J. H. Halyarkhan as delegates of the Corporation to the Health Congress meeting at Brighton in May.

YOUTHFUL ADVENTURER CLAPPED IN JAIL

Convicted For Cheating Many Persons

BOMBAY, Monday.

A youthful adventurer who posed on different occasions as the son of Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, the Ahmedabad Mill magnate, the son and nephew of Sir Manilal Nanavaty, former Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, and cheated many persons of small sums of money, is now cooling his heels in a city jail.

Aroon Premnath alias Premchand, suave and well mannered youth of 27, who went under so many different poses is a returned externee. While he pretended to be many different person, he had but one trick to get himself introduced to his various victims.

It appears that he generally went up to a merchant, told him that his car had run out of petrol and asked for a small loan. With that beginning he changed his story and continued to get money under one pretext or other. When he was caught, at last, the police traced evidence of five distinct offences which have now been brought home to him.

The last of his victims and the first to set the police on his trail was Jivanji Ramji, a dry fruit merchant. To him Aroon introduced himself as the son of Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai. After the first encounter, he asked for a loan of Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 for his air passage to Ahmedabad and offered to pledge two silver bars as security. Ramji smelt a rat and called in the police.

Having put Aroon, who turned out to be a character familiar to them, under arrest the police unearthed his other activities. He had approached Mr. N. H. Pochkhanwalla, of the Central Bank of India, with the usual story of being short of gas. This time he introduced himself as the nephew of Sir Manilal Nanavati. He managed to get only Rs. 60 from the Bank officer.

On another occasion he got on to Mr. Kantilal Raghunath a merchant and asked for a loan of Rs. 500 Besides being short of petrol he said his attache case, containing all his cash resources had been picked. This time he pretended to be the son of Sir Manilal.

Obviously he got on famously with Kantilal, because he approached him again the next day with a tall yarn. He said he need Rs. 5,000 urgently; otherwise his horse would be disqualified by the Turf Club. Kantilal went to Juhu to the residence of Sir Manilal to meet the youth whom he had helped with good money, only to discover that there was no such person, nor was there any such horse.

Aroon was indicted on five different charges on all of which he was found guilty by Mr S. B Awar, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon.

The total sentence he got was two and a half years in jail plus a fine of Rs. 1,000 or six months more in default.

Gambling Suspect Arrested

Liladhar Vallabhdas was arrested by Sub-Inspector Bhodanwalla of the Princess Street Police Station at Tulsi Bhuvan on Saturday on suspicion of taking 'satta' bets.

A slip with 'satta' numbers and Rs. 4,000 is reported to have been recovered from his person. Liladhar was subsequently released on bail.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Bombay Government's Plan Of Aid To District Boards

The Government of Bombay is, at present, providing for each District School Board an amount of about a lakh of rupees a year for the construction of new primary school buildings. As even this amount is considered very small in relation to the requirements of additional school buildings in the district, the Government has therefore laid down an order of priority of construction at different places, preferring villages where no accommodation exists to others where rented or other premises can somehow be made available.

The proportion of non-Government contribution has now been reduced from 1/3rd to 1/4th. The minimum requirements have also been reduced so as to save the cost of 'pucca' plinth nad roof space and light. It is, however, necessary to ensure that the amounts available are not utilised for the construction of expensive buildings in a few places but to spread the amounts over as large a number of villages as possible.

It is estimated that a class room of about 400 square feet area and a verandah of a feet wide will cost about Rs. 2,500 for a cheap plan for the 'pucca' foundation and roof. It is reasonable to expect that local people should contribute towards the walls, doors and windows or trellis work according to local needs and circumstance and ability. The Government has accordingly directed that the expenditure of the District Building Committees on new buildings in respect of commitments made after Jan. 1, 1949 should be limited to this amount per class room of the school to be provided with a building. Individual cases requiring more than this amount should be referred to the Government for sanction. The Government would appreciate the efforts of the District Building Committees to economise even further, so that as many serviceable buildings of reasonable life are built as possible.

The Ratnagiri District Building Committee has approached the Government with the proposal that it may be allowed to proceed with a plan to contribute only Rs. 500 per village for one class school it being left to the villagers to construct a building themselves. The Government has approved the proposal subject to the qualification that the buildings must be such as would have a life of at least 25 years and should have a 'pucca' plinth, a sound structure and roof and the prescribed areas for floor and doors and windows as may be laid down for the District as a whole. To this end, the District Building Committee should lay down the condition that for the first ten years tht responsibility for repairs other than that necessitated by abnormal circumstances should rest on the village people. The Government hopes that this example will be followed in other places.

The Government also considers that District Building Committees should endeavour to spread the programme of school building so as to ensure that the non-backward areas of each District get an adequate share of the funds allotted to the District.

Delhi-Bombay Services Of Air-India Resumed

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28 (API): Air India will resume their regular Delhi-Jaipur-Ahmedabad-Bombay and the direct Delhi-Bombay flights from March 1, tomorrow. These services had been suspended on account of the strike by Air India workers, which has now ended.

ALLEGED CHEATS ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Monday:

Nazirali Shroff Shivaji a Bombay leather merchant and Damodar Sarmalkar, a clearing agent were arrested by the Yallow Gate Police this morning for alleged cheating the Government of India to the tune of Rs. 15,000 by evading customs duties.

It appears that a consignment of rubber sheets ordered out by the first accused from Ceylon arrived in the Bombay Harbour recently by S. S. 'Bharatmata' and was cleared from the docks by the accused number two showing an entry bill that the boxes contained raw rubber which is exempted from duty.

The cheating was discovered when one of the boxes which incidentaly was left in the docks was opened by the customs officers on suspicion. It was found to contain rubber sheets and not the raw rubber. The Yallow Gate Police immediately started making inquiries and this morning Dy. Inspector Patanwala arrested both the accused. They were subsequently released on bail.

At the Ballard Pier Court the bail period of the accused was extended for a fortnight.

SURAT, Feb. 28 (API). Sheth Nagindas H. Karwar was unanimously elected President of the Surat Chamber of Commerce for the coming year. Mr. R. D Popawalla has been elected Vice-President

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AC|RCDB. 11.

DGD

SECOND "TEST" WITH CEYLON ENDS IN A DRAW

West Indies Run Up A Total Of 513: Home Team Loses Five Second Innings Wickets For 140

COLOMBO, February 28:

The Second "Test" Match between Ceylon and the West Indies Touring Team ended in a Draw. Continuing their innings on the last day today West Indies had scored 513 for the loss of nine wickets. Trim, being indisposed could not bat. Christiani was as unfortunate in missing his century by only four runs. Ceylon had scored 140 runs for the loss of 5 wickets, when play was stopped ten minutes before close of play due to a heavy drizzle.

McWatt and Christiani the overnight not outs batsmen resumed the West Indies first innings here today to the bowlings of Zoysa and Coomaraswamy when the Second "Test" with Ceylon entered its third and final day.

The batsmen playing cautious and enterprising cricket raised 333 but four runs later Zoysa's leg-spinner shattered McWatt's wicket with his score at 12.

This brought in Atkinson, who with Christiani put the West Indies score on a level with Ceylon's 381. Square cutting Wijeyesinghe for 2, Christiani reached his half century which included six fours during a stay of 65 minutes. Another two from Christiani raised the 400 in 280 minutes. Frequent bowling changes did not make any impression on either batsmen and they stayed on to complete an unbroken century stand before lunch, which was taken with the score 435 for five wickets.

The after lunch session produced bright cricket when Ceylon's attack aided by a wicket responsive to spin, dismissed four West Indies batsmen—Christiani, Atkinson, Rickard and Goddard—with the addition of 75 runs. All batsmen were clean bowled. Christiani who was out to a ball from Wijeyesinghe when only four short of his century gave a superb display during his stay of 136 minutes having hit nine fours. His sixth wicket partnership with Atkinson produced 154 runs. Atkinson whose stumps were uprooted by Dalpathado, played a forceful cricket for his 74 which took him 105 minutes. Rickards was bowled by Zoysa after scoring eleven and Goddard by Gunasekera. The innings closed at 513 for nine, Trim being unable to play owing to indisposition.

CEYLON REPEATS FIRST REVERSES

The home side began their second innings in the same way as they did their first innings—losing the opening batsmen with only two runs on the board—Rodrigo left first being bowled legbefore by Atkinson and Nagendra was run out immediately after. In his fourth over Walcott had Sathasivam brilliantly caught by Perguson, who was substituting for Trim. At tea De Saram and Jayawickreme were batting with six and three respectively with the score 23 for 3.

Resuming after tea De Saram and Jayawickreme took the score to 38 before the Ceylon Captain was caught by Walcott off Atkinson when he had scored 13. Jayawickreme and Gunasekera took the score along to 50 after seventy minutes play. Stollmeyer replaced Walcott who had taken one wicket in seven overs for 17 runs. Stollmeyer bowled four overs for 19 runs and was then displaced by Christiani while Walcott came on at the over end to rest Atkinson.

Gunasekera was caught at 71.

Jayawickreme was joined by Coomaraswamy. Both batsmen took fours off Christiani. At 118 Weekes came on to bowl for first time in Ceylon, displacing Christiani. Jayawickreme coverdriving Atkinson for a single, put Ceylon ahead of West Indies' first innings score. He reached his 50 with five fours in just over one hour when he off drive Weekes for four. A heavy drizzle then drove the players to the pavilion and with only ten minutes left for the close, stumps were drawn for the day—the match ending in a draw.

Ceylon had scored 140 for 5.

Jayawickreme not out fifty, Coomaraswamy not out 41.

SCORE-BOARD

CEYLON (First Innings) .. 381

WEST INDIES (First Innings)

Stollmeyer c Rodrigo b Kretser ..	93
A. Rae st. Rodrigo b Wijeyesinghe	137
C. Walcott st. Rodrigo b Coomaraswamy	54
C. Weekes, lbw b Zoysa	10
R. Christiani b Wijeyesinghe ..	96
C. McWat b Zoysa	12
D Atkinson b Dalpathado	74
Rickards b Zoysa	11
Goddard b Gunasekara	4
Cameron not out	9
Extras (byes 11, legbye 1, no ball 1)	13
Total (for 9 wickets declared) ..	513

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/199; 2/293; 3/293; 4/312; 5/334; 6/468; 7/490; 8/506; 9/513.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Dalpathado	19	4	81	1
Wijeyesinghe	36	6	130	2
Nagendra	3	0	11	0
Kretser	15	1	55	1
Jeyewickreme	4	1	9	0
Zoysa	25	1	92	3
Gunasekera	3.1	0	13	1
Coomaraswamy	22	1	100	1

CEYLON (2nd Innings) for 5 wkts 140

"Fill The Brabourne Stadium"-De Mello

PLAYERS FOR MEMORIAL MATCH ARRIVE

BOMBAY, Feb. 28

The West Indies Touring Team, who complete their programme in Ceylon today, will fly to Bombay tomorrow. They arrive at Santa Cruz airport at 8-40 p.m. tomorrow (Tuesday) evening.

Members of the H. E. Raja Maharaja Singh's Team—Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Fund Match—have also been arriving in Bombay. Col C. K. Nayudu and Capt. Mushtaq Ali arrived from Indore today. The Yuvaraj of Baroda, Hazar and Amir Elahi are already in Bombay.

The hours of play for the match starting on March 2 will be:

10-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M.
1-30 P.M. to 3-30 P.M.
4 to 5-30 P.M.

Mr. A. S. De Mello, President Board of Control for Cricket in India, in a final appeal to all cricketers of Bombay and the suburbs asks them to fill the Brabourne Stadium before the first ball is bowled at 10-30 A.M. on March 2.—A.P.I.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY
Association Ground
5-30 p.m. Times "A" vs. G.I.P. Rly "B".

BOXING
Cooperage
9 p.m. Rangers Club Boxing.

SERVICES XI BEATS BIHAR 7-0

Inter-Provincial Hockey At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28 (API): In the third match of the Inter-Provincial hockey tournament for National hockey championships at Lady Hardinge Park here today the Services eleven beat the Bihar eleven by seven goals to nil.

The Bihar eleven were obviously no comparison to the Services eleven whose right-winger, Darshan Singh opened an account in the thirteenth minute from the start with an excellent solo effort, avoiding four rivals to snap a shot into the corner of the board instantaneously as the opponent custodian made a first successful attempt to save with his pads and been noticed (1:0)

Soon after recess he confused right-half, Lakra of Bihar [illegible] and increased the opponents margin when centre-forward, Balkishan of Services put left-inner, Ram Chand in possession (2:0). A couple of minutes later left-extreme Darshan Singh of Services converted a penalty corner after a good forward move to [illegible] the custodian of the rivals. (3:0) Three minutes afterwards right-inner Bakshi Singh of Services eleven scored the first goal to his share when the custodian of the Bihar eleven stood motionless. (4:0). Three more goals came in quick succession during the later part of the second half when right-winger, Upadhya of Services XI scored one with a flick and Bakshi Singh added two [illegible] with [illegible] after being put in possession by left-inner, [illegible] in the first case and by centre-forward Balkishan in the second.

TEAMS

SERVICES XI: Bhatia, Duckworth (Captain) Manal, Manna Singh (Captain) Ajit Singh, Bhalla, Upadhya, Bakshi Singh, Ram Chand Lal.

BIHAR XI: Sinha (Captain) Teck Bahadur Bhandari, Gopenauri Daya Bukhaiyar, P. Lakra, Jiwan Kumar, Aichin J. Lal O'Brien, J. Coetzy A. Chettry Raphael.

Umpires: B. N. Ghosh and Tirlok Singh.

TODAY'S MATCH

Gwalior vs. Delhi.

Air H. Q. Beat Army H. Q. In Friendly Cricket Match

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28. (A.P.I.): In a friendly cricket match played here yesterday Air H. Q. led by Air Marshal Sir Thomas Elmhirst, beat Army H. Q. captained by General K. M. Cariappa, by 28 runs.

Batting first, Air H. Q. scored 126 runs. Gen. Cariappa, besides capturing two wickets for 26 runs, took a fine catch at the second slip to dismiss Air Marshal Elmhirst. Army H. Q. were all out for 98. Major Hogg, with 59 runs, being the top-scorer for the side.

World 200 Metres Swimming Record Broken

AMSTERDAM February 27 (PTI-Reuter): The Dutch swimmer Bob Bonte is claimed to have established a world record by covering 200 Metres in 2 minutes 41.9 seconds here, using the orthodox Breast Stroke.

The International Amateur Swimming Federation (FINA) has decided to recognise two lists of world records for the Breast Stroke one for the orthodox stroke and one for the Butterfly. The Dutch Association is to ask the International Federation to recognise Bonte's time as a World Orthodox Breast Stroke record.

Italy Beats Portugal In International Soccer

GENEVA, February 27 (PTI-Reuter): Italy today beat Portugal by four goals to one in a Soccer International here.

At halftime Portugal were leading by one goal to zero.

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR CRICKET BOARD

Political Changes Force Alterations

POONA, Feb. 28. (A.P.I.): The political changes in India, especially the merger of prominently smaller States such as Nawanagar, Baroda, [illegible] etc. and States Unions like Saurashtra or Madhyabharat or into adjoining Provinces, has necessitated reorientation in the constitution of the Board of Control for Cricket in India.

A Sub-Committee of the Board has been considering the changes and its repercussions and the trend of opinion leans towards close identification of Cricket Associations with natural geographical Provinces or Unions of States. The new constitution of the Board will recognise about fifteen Provincial Associations and the change will be brought into effect before the next Annual General Meeting of the Board in July.

Consequent upon these changes some new Associations will also be formed. Karnatak is making strenuous efforts to form a Provincial Cricket Association. The area [illegible] is at present under the jurisdiction of the Maharashtra Cricket Association and the Karnatak Cricket Association when formed will affiliate primarily to Maharashtra before seeking direct affiliation with the Board.

Another problem agitating the Board pertains to the permanent headquarters of the Board. Though the Cricket Club of India in Bombay has offered a haven to the Board Headquarters, many Associations, especially Bengal, raise a strong objection to give Bombay a monopoly of control over cricket in India.

Their contention is that the M.C.C. model is unsuitable for India which is a sub-continent and therefore there must be regional development of cricket. They further stress the point that even the Presidentship should go by rotation to every Province, while all executive powers should be concentrated in the hands of a General Secretary, who should hold the post for five years in the interest of continuity of policy and initiative.

The Board is also seriously considering the question of coaching and development of school-going cricketers. The All-India Schools Tournament has been so far run at a loss and the burden has been so far shouldered by the Board and the Provincial Associations jointly. The schools who stand to benefit by this tournament have so far enjoyed the fruits without in anyway contributing towards the expenses of the tournament. The Board will have to tackle the problem of indifference of schools seriously or think of winding up the tournament altogether.

MORONEY'S 217 IN TESTIMONIAL MATCH

101 Runs Partnership With Ian Johnson In 43 Minutes

SYDNEY, Feb. 28 (PTI-Reuter): J Moroney carried his score to 217 today for Arthur Morris's team who made 581 in reply to Lindsay Hassett's side's first innings of 204 in the Oldfield-Kippax Testimonial Match.

Needing 377 to avoid an innings defeat, Hasset's team were 196 for 3 wickets in their second innings at the close.

The match ends tomorrow.

Moroney, 29-year-old Sydney school teacher, played a forceful game. He and Ian Johnson collected six sixes between them in a hectic fifth wicket stand of 101 in 43 minutes.

Hassett, 79 not out, and Neil Harvey, 69 not out, made a big unbroken fourth wicket stand after three wickets had fallen cheaply.

M. C. C.-NATAL MATCH ENDS IN A DRAW

DURBAN, February 28 (PTI-Reuter): Douglas Wright, the Kent leg-break bowler, took seven wickets for 54 runs, his best performance of the tour, for the M.C.C. against Natal today in a match which ended in a draw.

Natal lost their last five wickets for 34 runs in half an hour after tea and were all out for 166.

MCC were left with the almost impossible task of getting 147 runs in 65 minutes to win, but bad light ended play, when they were six for no wicket.

Dudley Nourse, South Africa's Test Captain, was out for two "ducks", for the first time in a first class match, Wright getting him both times.

A stubborn six wickets stand of 71 between left-hander D. Dowling and L. Payn robbed the M.C.C. of the chance of victory.

Sweden Protests Against U.S. Ice Hockey Players

STOCKHOLM, February 27 (PTI-Reuter) Protests against alleged "unsportsmanlike" play by members of the United States National Ice Hockey team were made today by the Swedish Ice Hockey Association.

The protests were sent to Mr. Freeman Mathews, American Ambassador, and to the American Ice Hockey Association, following an American victory over the Sodertalje Sports Club by four goals to one here this afternoon.

An American forward was sent off for two minutes, and Swedish spectators climbed over the railings and attacked him in the penalty box. The rest of the American Team went to help him and a free for all broke out. Police helped to separate the struggling men.

Sources close to the American Ambassador said tonight that this was the first time any country had ever lodged a complain against American players through diplomatic channels.

LUSITANIANS RECORD SEVEN GOAL WIN

Provincial Hockey Championship

BOMBAY, Monday.

Lusitanian's Sports Club "A" team trounced Catholic Gymkhana to the tune of seven goals to nothing in the Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship this evening.

Saxby was mainly responsible for this tall score he having netted on four occasions and performed the hat-trick. Woodcock scored twice Walter D'Souza once. Superiority in every department of the game and clean combination blended well and with a good leader in the attack, the scoring potentialities of the Lusis has increased.

Catholic Gymkhana were fighting a losing battle and Lusitanians exerted their superiority from the commencement. In the third minute of play H Bocaro, the right outer sprinted down and centered hard, Saxby lying handy pushed to the top of the net. Within the next five minutes Woodcock put a through pass to Saxby, who missed and in the clearance the ball came to Woodcock, who made no mistake.

Lusitanian's were all over and the Gymkhanas defence were having the worst, but now and then they managed to break through. On one occasion Leon D'Souza being well placed failed to connect. A through pass from the left outer Rozario. Woodcock missed a good goal when he sent in a hard shot but the goalkeeper got his hands to the ball Constance Rodrigues hit it out and a corner was awarded, from the corner hit. Oliviera saved with his leg and a penalty bully was awarded. Saxby beat Oliveira after bullying twice. Lusitanians were now three up in the twentieth minute of play and the first half saw "Lusis" leading by three goals.

Soon after the breather Lusis once again scored through Saxby who made a grand solo effort, drawing the goalie out and beating him from close by. Saxby performed the hat-trick when he drove in a pass from Woodcock to score his side fifth goal. Evidently, he scored four out of the five of his sides total.

With the score mounting, Catholic Gymkhana made repeated attempts to score and they forced a few penalty corners, but without any result. A sixth goal, came Lusis way when Walter D'Souza taking the penalty hit shot and the ball deflected off Norman Fernandes's stick into goal.

Woodcock made a grand effort to score the seventh goal for the Lusis when he shot hard, the goalie saved and Woodcock received the rising rebound, which he pushed to the top of the net. A tame game ended in a tame way.

The teams:—

LUSITANIAN'S "A": Menezes; Walter, S. Dias; Gama, P. D'Souza, M Vaz; L. Vaz, Woodcock, Saxby, W. D'Souza, H. Bocarro.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA: Noronha, Oliveira, N. Fernandes; C. Rodrigues, Baretto, Jones; N. Rodrigues, Leon D'Souza, D'Mello, F. Lobo, Rozario.

UMPIRES: Scott and Viswanathan.

Earlier in the evening B. B. and C. I. Rly. "A" failed to field a team owing to their team players being in Delhi for the National Tournament. So the Tatas "A" and B.B. will meet again and a practice game was played by the two sides.

ASIAN AQUACADE

India's First Water Show To Be Held In Bombay In March

BOMBAY, Sunday.

India's first Water Show organised by the National School of Swimming with water ballets, acrobatic and comedy diving, Hawaiin and Indian Dance scenes on a floating stage will be held at the Victoria Baths on the Back Bay in aid of the Gujerat Famine Relief Fund.

The premiere takes place on March 9th, and the show will last from March 10th to March 16th.

Particulars can be had from Chetna Restaurant, Rampart Row opp. Army & Navy Stores Fort.

BETTY SLADE IN ACTION

A reverse dive performed by the welknown diver Betty Slade.

A MAHMOUD COLT WIN SANTA ANITA HAND-CAP

ARCADIA, California February 27 (PTI-Reuter): Vulcan's Forge, son of the Epsom Derby winner Mahmoud, and rank outsider in a field of 15 won the 100,000 Dollars Santa Anita Handicap over one and a quarter miles here.

He beat Dinner Gong and Miss Rillo, and paid more than 20 to one on the Tote.

Vulcan's forge is a four-year old colt out of Burning Light.

BAN ON B. P. T. LIFTED

B. P. H. A. Restores Affiliation

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Bombay Povincial Hockey Association in a statement to the Press state:—

The Bombay Port Trust Sports Club having withdrawn their letter addressed to the B.P.H.A., which led to their disaffiliation, the Managing Committee of the B.P.H.A. at an emergency meeting held this evening, has restored their affiliation.

HOWARD ABRAHAM TO BE RE-INSTATED?

BOMBAY, Monday.

The B.P.H.A having lifted the ban on the Bombay Port Trust Sports Club, it is reliably learnt that the suspension of Howard Abraham of the same Club is also to be lifted, provided a written statement is forthcoming about the player concerned withdrawing the rude remarks passed against the B.P.H.A. Committee.

Olympic Cycling Champion Beaten

DURBAN, Feb. 27, (PTI-Reuter):—Mario Shella, Italian holder of the World Amateur Sprint and Olympic 1,000 Metres titles, was twice defeated here today by Rudolph Vorste, 18-years old junior cyclist, of South Africa.

Vorster beat the Italian champion in the 500 Metres by half a wheel and in the one mile by half a length.

In the 500 Metres Shella appeared to pay too much attention to the crack Natal rider Ramsay and allowed Vorster to gain lead which he could not overtake.

Frank Parker Wins French Singles Title

PARIS, February 27 (PTI-Reuter): Frank Parker, of the United States, today won the French Covered Courts Lawn Tennis Men's Singles Title here, defeating M. Bernard, of France in the final.

WORLD T. T. TITLE GOES TO ENGLAND

Americans Making Great Headway In The Game.

LONDON, Feb. 27, (PTI-Reuter):—Table Tennis, one of the newest of modern sports, has developed from a parlour pastime into one of the most popular indoor sports since its introduction somewhere around 50 years ago. The origin of the game is somewhat obscure, but it is believed to have been introduced about 1890, when stately persons indulged in a "ping pong" game of patting a ball to and fro on the parlour table. Today, it is a real game and a scientific sport, calling for perfect physical fitness and great concentration. In England about 100,000 players are affiliated to the English Table Tennis Association, who look after the interests of 5,000 Clubs and 300 Leagues. Recovering quickly from a set-back caused by the war, the game has gone from strength to strength in England. Last year the World Championships filled the spacious Wembley Empire Pool, and last week the English Championships were watched by about 25,000 enthusiasts.

The continental stranglehold was broken this year by Johnny Leach, who became the first English-born player to win the Men's Singles since Fred Perry, of Lawn Tennis fame, did so 20 years ago. Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Austria all figure prominently in the record books, both in the team and individual events. The game has made great strides in America, too, as is evidenced by the fact that four of the five English titles last week were won by Americans. Never has it been more clearly demonstrated that Table Tennis is a young man's sport than in the final of the Men's Singles at Wembley in which 19-year old Martin Reisman of the United States, beat 37-year old Victor Barna, several times World Champion. Barna gave Reisman an object lesson in tactics in the early stages but was gradually worn down and failed to stay the distance.

THEY BACKED A DEAD HORSE

NEWZEALAND, Feb. 28. (PTI-Reuter):—Some totalisator investors literally backed a dead horse at the Auckland Trotting Races.

Cyone Maid, an outsider in a mile and a half race, collapsed and died while doing a preliminary.

The totalisator had closed and therefore no refund was made.

SPORTS JOTTINGS By R. C. H. Carter

M.C.C. Committee To Inquire Into Future Of Cricket

The M.C.C. announce that at the request of the Counties they have agreed to make a general inquiry into the future welfare of cricket. They consider that the best approach may lie in a study of the conditions under which cricket is played by the youth of the country from the primary school age upwards.

As a first step they have appointed a small committee to recommend the machinery for a subsequent and detailed inquiry. Vice-Admiral E. G. N. Rushbrooke will act as Secretary.

Mr. H. S. Altham, assistant master at Winchester, who has been appointed Chairman of the Committee, said at Winchester that they hoped in the end to bring cricket of the best sort, played under decent conditions, inspired by the right spirit and good coaching, into the lives of ordinary boys in schools. Other members of the Committee are: G. O. Allen, former England and Middlesex all-rounder; Major-General T. N. F. Wilson, Secretary, King George's Jubilee Trust; S. Block, Cambridge Cricket "Blue" and Colonel R. S. Rait-Kerr, Secretary of the M.C.C.

Prospects For The March Races

There is little, as yet, really to guide us as to the probable results of the two big racing events in March—the Grand National, the climax of the "sticks" season, and the Lincolnshire Handicap, which opens the flat season. But the betting lists show Crown Plarts and Minster Lovell already firmly installed as favourites for the Lincoln at 14 to 1, with the same odds offered for Cromwell for the National.

With little or no form to go upon, the Lincolnshire Handicap has proved in the past prolific of long odds winners and though we hear from time to time of this or that horse winning the so called "National trial", the fact is, of course, that there is no other race quite so formidable in its demands of jumping ability and stamina as the "National" at Aintree. That is all that need be said at the moment about these coming races.

F.A. Cup Shocks

All the F. A. Cup favourites—Manchester United, Portsmouth, Derby and Wolverhampton—were beaten in a day of surprise results in the Football League on February 19. The Cup holders, Manchester United, who lost at Villa Park, were last defeated on October 16, the same day as Hull, who also lost on February 19. This was Hull's first away defeat of the season.

In the one outstanding Cup replay, Leicester, again scoring five goals, reached the sixth round at the expense of Luton before 38,822 spectators a post-war record for the ground. The previous week the teams shared 10 goals. On February 19 Luton took the lead in the first minute but Leicester won 5-3. Lee, the Leicester centre-forward, brought his total goals for the two ties to six.

Favourites For The 'Double'

The chances of the team bringing off the "double"—that is winning the Cup and either gaining promotion in the league or, in the case of Division I clubs, winning the championship—are very bright for five of the eight clubs left in the Cup competition are taking a leading part in the struggle for the leadership of their respective Divisions.

Portsmouth are at the top of Division I, with Derby and Manchester United third and fifth respectively. West Bromwich are second in Division II, three points behind the leaders, Southampton, but with a game in hand; and Hull, second in Division III (Northern) are only two points behind the leaders, Rotherham, and have three games in hand.

So it may be a Cup-and-League "double", with Portsmouth perhaps the favourites—it would be a fitting climax to their jubilee year. If West Bromwich bring this rare feat off, it will be nothing new to them, for they did it just before the war.

Arsenal Stadium Serves As Model

Highbury, home of the world-famous Arsenal, is one of the show-grounds of English soccer. At the request of the South African Football Association, the club is sending blue-prints of their stadium to Johannesburg, where the Wanderers Club is building a new stadium and want it to be like Arsenal's. Years of technical work and a close study of 20 stands in Britain and on the Continent went into the construction of the Arsenal ground. The twin East and West stands, which together hold 8,000 spectators, are regarded as models. They each have only two pillars and so give maximum visibility.

World Table Tennis Champions Knocked Out

There were shocks for table tennis fans in the English Open Table Tennis Championships played during the past week at Paddington. The new world champion, Johnny Leach, and the world champion of 1948, Richard Bergmann, were both knocked out of the men's singles event in the fourth round.

Leach was beaten by Alojsky Enrlich (Poland) 16-21, 21-13, 21-15, 12-21, 21-11. Bergmann's conqueror was Michael Lanskoy, a rising star from Bordeaux, who had beaten him in France earlier this season.

American players won both the singles finals Martin Reisman defeated Victor Barna (England) 21-13, 17-21, 20-22, 21-16; and Miss Helen Elliot, the Scottish champion, was easily beaten 21-12, 21-16, 21-16 by Miss Peggy McLean.

Popular In Britain

Table Tennis appears to have grown in popularity all over the world. In Britain it is said that there are 250,000 who play the game seriously.

In high-grade table tennis the number of clubs affiliated to the English Table Tennis Association has risen from 2,200 to more than 5,000 since the end of the war. All these play in official leagues. The 5,000 clubs have more than 100,000 players. An interesting point about the game is that no line is drawn between amateurs and professionals.

MARCEL CERDAN TO FIGHT TURPIN

Non-Title Bout Over 10 Rounds Arranged For March 29

LONDON, Feb. 27 (PTI-Reuter):—Overcoming the numerous initial difficulties associated with breaking into big time fight promoting, London's new promoters, Ronald Sassoon Ezra and Dave Braitman, are ready to launch out with a non-title bout between Marcel Cerdan, World Middleweight Champion, and Dick Turpin, British and Empire Champion.

Cerdan was unable to defend his title because of previous commitments with American promoters, and the fight will be at eleven stone eight pounds—two pounds over the middleweight limit—at Earls Court, London, on March 29.

It will be over ten rounds.

Turpin, who is due to meet the Italian, Tiberie Mitri, in a European Title Eliminator in Trieste on March 12 is 28 years of age.

When Turpin beat Vince Hawkins in June last year, he became the first coloured boxer to hold a British Championship. Prior to that the British Boxing Board of Control's Rule did not permit a coloured man to box for a British Title. Cerdan, son of a port butcher, wanted to be a footballer, but his father pushed him into the fight game.

Born in Sidi Bel Abbas, famous French Foreign Legion Town in North Africa, in 1916, Cerdan is a colourful fighter with a "dynamite" punch.

In Turpin he will be meeting one of the cleverest middleweights produced in Britain for some time, and a rousing contest should result.

He lost to Harry Craster on a disqualification in 1939, and knocked out P. Gilroy in four rounds in 1947.

It will be Cerdan's first fight since he surprised American fight "fans" by knocking out Tony Zale to win the World Title last September, two days after his bout with Turpin. Cerdan will be off to the United States again to defend his title, probably in a return with Zale, in the summer.

Meanwhile claims are being made on behalf of Albert Finch, South-Eastern Area Middle-weight Champion, for a title fight, with Turpin.

Finch Manager has pointed out that Turpin's six months grace of as champion has now expired.

While he asks, Sassoon Ezra and Braitman have succeeded in arranging such an attractive bout, promotor Jack Solomons, who hold a virtual monopoly on big boxing in London, has cancelled his March Harringay Programme through lack of talent.

Solomons has arranged for Dave Sands, holder of the Australian Middleweight, Cruiserweight and Heavyweight Titles, to fly to London early next month to fight at Harringay Arena on April 4.

It was originally intended for Sands to make his English debut on the Freddie Mills Bruce Woodcock bill at the White City Stadium on June 2.

Sands, one of five fighting brothers, is 23 and has an impressive record studded with knockout wins.

It is possible that Jack Solomons will ask for permission to bring over an American, Steve Bellોise, or Jake Lametta, to fight Sands.

COMPTON'S RUN-GETTING ORGY

Over 12,400 Runs Scored In Post-War Cricket

LONDON Feb. 27. (P.T.I.-Reuter): Denis Compton, irrepressible Middlesex and England batsman, has scored nearly 12,500 runs in first class post-war cricket.

This orgy of run getting began in India in the season of 1945-46, when he scored 577 runs in first class matches there while in the army.

Since then Compton has been playing cricket continuously except for the 1947-48 winter, when he played football for the Arsenal instead of touring the West Indies.

His peak period was in the 1947 English season in which he failed by less than two hundred to aggregate 4,000 runs.

Compton's post-war record is: 577 in India (1945-46); 2,403 in England (1946); 1,660 in Australia (1946-47); 3,816 in England (1947); 2,451 in England (1948), and 1,565 to date in the South African tour. This gives him a grand total of 12,472.

LEN HUTTON TOO.

Len Hutton the Yorkshire and England opening batsman, also has a splendid post-war record of more than 10,000 runs. He has played for practically the same length of time since the cessation of hostilities, with the exception of a few matches in the West Indies.

But, in Comparing the figures of these two players it must be remembered that Hutton is an opening batsman and has to face bowlers when they are fresh and keen.

Statisticians in South Africa recorded that Hutton, at the finish of the fourth Test of the present series there needed eight more runs to complete his ten thousand runs in post-war first class matches.

This was not strictly correct for they appear to have overlooked the fact that Hutton scored 182 runs in a few matches in 1945 which the Marylebone Cricket Club recognised as first class.

Hutton has a post-war total of 10,774 runs.

Irish Team That Beat Scotland To Play Wales

EDINBURGH Feb 27, (PTI-Reuter):— The Irish Rugby Union team which beat Scotland here yesterday has been selected 'en bloc' to play Wales at Swansea on March 12.

The Bombay Chronicle

There are many jobs that are dull as long as they are done slackly, but interesting if they are done well.

—DEAN INGE

AN OLIVE BRANCH

When Mr. R. K Shanmukham Chetty presented his Budget last year, members in the Indian Parliament asked how he could speak of helping the poor man when he was taxing matches, kerosene and tyres. Dr. Matthai, the Finance Minister, will be asked in the Budget debate how he could have sought to meet his deficit by adding to the poor man's burden by increasing postal rates, taxing cloth and fixing an extra levy on betel-nut. The new rates for cards and letters is an unpleasant impost which will hit business houses and the poor equally. The Finance Minister, in order to make the charge palateable, has gilded the pill with the assurance that "all mails hereafter will be carried by air as far as possible" This is a complete deterioration from the present position even though the present air surcharge is abolished At least now when we post a letter air mail, paying the surcharge, we know with reasonable certainty that it will go by air. In future, everything will depend on the Postal Department, and its notions of what is possible. And for the pleasure of this uncertainty, we are asked to pay more on our ordinary letters. The Postal Department has been giving large profits: Its net contribution in the Budget estimate for 1948-49 was fixed at Rs. 77 lakhs but in the revised Budget it is Rs 3.73 lakhs and next year it is expected to give Rs. 1.63 lakhs at the old rates. This is hardly a sphere which should be exploited for profits and yet more profits. But the Finance Minister proposes to get an additional Rs. 2.84 crores by raising postal charges on cards and letters! The relief given in respect of the abolition of the Capital Gains Tax, reduction of of the Income Tax rates on income Tax rates on incomes below Rs. 10,000, and the easing of the Income Tax and Super Tax is obviously an olive branch to Business whose "shyness" is paying good dividends with the Government. But it will be interesting to note how the markets react to this gesture after their first nervous downward fluctuation. The Budget might be described as sacrificing the individual to the interest of placating Big Business, and, if it fails in this endeavour, it will have been so much wasted effort and needless suffering. The proposed abolition of the export duty on oilseeds and vegetable oils is an interesting item. In April 1946 it was adopted by the Legislative Assembly after the most emphatic warning of Sir Pheroze Khareghat that exports will become negligible—a position which he sustained against mounting opposition for nearly a year.

Whilst Mr. Shanmukham Chetty was pessimistic on the adverse balance of payment which India was plunged into since the year 1946-47 The tendency which had then manifested itself, he said, still continued, and he expressed the Government's concern over this state of affairs. Mr. Chetty referred to the restrictive import policy which had been adopted towards the end of 1947 to check this trend. Mr. Matthai has a more cheerful manner even if the story is not very much more promising. He referred to the agreement effected between the United Kingdom and India by which India's balance of payments on current account would not exceed during any period the amount of India's sterling balances can be drawn upon Accordingly there has been a relaxation of the import controls. Dr. Matthai confessed to some disquiet on the score of India's dollar shortage but he hoped to overcome that difficulty by negotiating loans from the Monetary Fund and the International Bank. He pinned his faith, however, on our ability to import less food from abroad and also referred to the possibility of the world prices on food-grains falling below the present high levels. But above all it strikes the reader that the main difference between Mr. Chetty and Dr. Matthai was one of mood and outlook.

One might well wonder what is the use of budgetting when figures for both revenue and expenditure are overshot by some Rs. 83 crores. Yet this is just what Dr. John Matthai reveals in his budget speech in the Union Parliament. The revenue for the current year, 1948-49, is Rs. 338.32 against a budget estimate of Rs. 255.24 crores whilst the expenditure was Rs. 339.87 as against a budget estimate of Rs 257.38 crores. That there should have been underestimating to a total of about a third of the Budget figures is a fact that cannot be easily explained. It gives more than a touch of unreality to the performance of this routine task. Dr. Matthai justified the expenditure side by the Kashmir and Hyderabad military actions which accounted for about 34 crores. These, he said, could not be foreseen and provided for last year. When Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty presented the Budget in February 1948, the Kashmir fighting had been on for four months. He referred to it in these terms, "Further calls on the energy and resources of the army were made for the defence of Kashmir. The fighting in Kashmir is being carried on in difficult terrain and severe climatic conditions. I am sure the House will join with me in paying a tribute to the Army and the Air Force for the magnificent way in which they have responded to the call made on them". There was enough material in that reference to suggest that heavy calls would be made on the country on this account. Mr. Chetty need not have gone into the details of the Kashmir involvement but he could have certainly made provision for a figure nearer to realities. If this criticism can be offered of the defence expenditure, it can be made equally of the civil estimates which have been largely overshot by expenditure on refugee rehabilitation, food imports subsidies and pre-partition liabilities. But it is on the revenue side that the miscalculations are most unaccountable: Here, we are blandly told that Customs and Income-tax receipts swelled the revenue.

It is against this background that the Budget estimates for 1949-50 are to be seen. The receipts are expected to be Rs. 307.74 crores and the expenditure Rs. 322.53 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs. 14.79 crores. On the receipt side, among the great unaccountables—or rather unaccounted for—is the adjustment on the pre-separation debt with the Burma Government. A note in the explanatory memorandum to the Budget states. "No credit has been taken in the estimates either this year or for the next year for any recovery from the Government of Burma on account of the pre-separation debt. The resumption of payments will be one of the subjects for discussion with the Government of Burma as part of the negotiations for a treaty between the two Governments". Other instances of understatement can be sited as for example in the Postal Department. Here, it is true an increase on the revised figures for 1948-49 of about Rs. 1 crore is provided for but it is set off by an increase of over Rs. 3 crores in working expenses of which Rs. 2 crores are in "Postal Expenses". For this there is no explanation except the general practice of conservatism in estimating revenue and liberalism in counting expenses, carried to excess. Since this leads Finance Ministers to levy taxes or increase existing taxes, it would be well to arrive at some more rational method of budgetting than is the tradition here. Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru warned the House last February that both expenditure and revenue have been placed far lower than they ought to be. His warning has passed unheeded. The result is that we have little relief and much further harassment in the Matthai Budget.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

SIBI (Baluchistan), Feb. 26. The Governor-General of Pakistan, Khwaja Nazimuddin, announced here today the constitution of an Advisory Council for Baluchistan to advise the Agent to the Governor-General and the Chief Commissioner on matters of general policy relating to administration.

* * *

Addressing the Fateh Maidan public meeting Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that there could be no question of a change in the administration until complete peace was restored and until the people realised their responsibility.

Removing as it does certain obstacles, it ought further to consolidate State Congress unity.

* * *

Referring to the Communist menace, the Sardar said that it could not be under-estimated or lost sight of.

'Even a great tribute like this would infuriate the Communists.

* * *

Durban was reported calm on Saturday, despite persistent rumours that new race riots would break out this week-end.—PTI-Reuter.

The revelations before the Riots Inquiry Commission seem to have done it effectively.

* * *

Police, adds the Durban report, raided outlying African areas on Saturday and confiscated large quantities of liquor.

Supplied by? But that, of course, cannot and need not be revealed.

* * *

Dr. Herbert Evatt, who has arrived in Delhi for the Burma consultations, said in an interview that he was not in a position to say much at present on the conference on Burma except to endorse the view that mediation was the best basis to achieve peace.

True, true. But we wish he had put himself in a position to say something about Australia, Calwell and himself wth reference to-er-a recent context.

* * *

In a lecture on the "Influence of Literature on National Life," Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer explained to a Bombay audience how every orientation in the beliefs and conduct of a nation at any age and in any part of the world, could be traced to a few epoch making literary works preceding them.

Personally, we shall take Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer's word for it. Literary word.

And we won't ask questions.

* * *

The head of the Methodist Church in Bulgaria, who with fourteen other evangelical clergymen is on trial charged with activities against the State including spying for Britain and the United States, told the court at Sofia that he had "completely changed" his attitude to Communism during his detention.

Miracles do happen in detention.

* * *

The accused also revealed that the reason why he was against Bulgaria's Fatherland Front and the Communists was that "I felt that the Communist Party was really the power behind the front".

And now he feels that it is not?

* * *

Following the lead of France's Maurice Thorez, the Italian Communist leader, Palmiro Togliatti, has declared that it would be the duty of Italians to aid the Soviet Army "in every possible way" if it should be forced to enter Italian territory "in pursuit of aggressors."

And "aggressors" will be defined and determined by—quite.

T. B. IS PREVENTABLE

Healthy Diet, Only Way To Fight Disease: Cow-Tree Juice As Supplement To Milk

BY "HEALTHICUS"

THE BCG VACCINE ALONE IS NOT ENOUGH TO RENDER THE NATION IMMUNE FROM THE DANGERS OF TUBERCULOSIS, SAYS THE AUTHOR OF THIS ARTICLE. THE WEST, PARTICULARLY AMERICA IS PROVIDING ITS YOUNGER GENERATION THE TYPE OF NUTRITION WHICH CAN BUILD THE POWER OF RESISTANCE. BESIDES MILK, AMERICA SUPPLEMENTS ITS DIET WITH THE NUTRITIOUS JUICE OF A TREE KNOWN AS THE "COW-TREE". "HEALTHICUS" SUGGESTS IN THIS ARTICLE THAT INDIA SHOULD GROW THIS TREE ON A VAST SCALE.

The bold and sagacious step taken recently by the Madras Government to carry out mass inoculation as a means of reducing and preventing the high mortality from tuberculosis, a fatal disease which attacks like a thief in the night and takes away no less than 5-lakhs of people from India annually, seems to have perturbed protagonists of the theory that vaccination does more harm than good by introducing noxious foreign elements into the human system. These protagonists are sincere in their opposition. That is why the following information is being given for the benefit of all doubting Thomases so that even they may persuade themselves to drop their antipathy towards this modern method of preventing various diseases such as yellow fever, smallpox, typhoid tuberculosis and the like.

"Hold Out Your Arm"

Maj Gen. Norman T. Kirk, Former Surgeon General of the U.S.A. Army, expressing his views on vaccination, says in an article in a recent issue of the "American Magazine":—

"THIS IS A SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY. IF EVERY PARENT SEES TO IT THAT EACH CHILD IS VACCINATED, THERE SHOULD NOT BE ANYWHERE NEAR 1,000 CASES IN THE UNITED STATES IN ANY 4-YEAR PERIOD....THUS BEGAN ONE OF THE LARGEST MASS VACCINATIONS IN HUMAN HISTORY. ALMOST 6-MILLION NEW YORKERS FLOCKED TO MUNICIPAL PUBLIC HEALTH STATIONS IN A PERIOD OF A FEW WEEKS, TO BE IMMUNISED AGAINST THE DREAD DISEASE.... THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN IMMUNIZATION, WHICH HOLDS A GREAT PROMISE FOR MANKIND, IS IN THE FIELD OF TUBERCULOSIS. THE NEW TUBERCULOSIS VACCINE, IT IS BELIEVED IN SOME QUARTERS, PROMISES TO REDUCE DEATHS FROM THE DISEASE BY 25 PER CENT.

BCG (BACILLI CALMETTE-GUERIN) IS CAPABLE OF CREATING ANTIBODIES AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS IN THE BLOODSTREAM. .... GENERATION AFTER GENERATION SUFFERED FROM MALNUTRITION, UNTIL BCG WAS READY FOR EXPERIMENT.

THE AMERICAN INDIA RACE SEEMS VERY SUSCEPTIBLE TO THE DISEASE. THE LAST MASS VACCINATION WITH BCG WAS FINISHED ONLY A FEW MONTHS AGO IN COLUMBIA AND MUSCOGEE COUNTIES, GEORGIA, AMONG SEVERAL THOUSAND SCHOOL CHILDREN."

International Campaign

In addition to the European countries which have joined the International Tuberculosis Campaign, the French authorities have started a drive against T. B. in their possessions in North Africa and in the International Zone of Morocco, viz, Tangier. The Dutch Administration has announced active measures to combat the white plague. And now the Government of India seem to have turned their attention to what is to be done in India to check and drive away, if possible, this so far unconquerable enemy of mankind. In the United States of America, the goal is to eradicate T.B. within a period of fifty years. Though not in 50 years, T.B. is bound to be eradicated sooner or later. Wars, droughts and floods leave a trail of such destructive diseases as typhoid, tuberculosis, cholera, yellow fever, and, to some extent, the two plagues bubonic and pneumonic.

Is Tuberculosis Curable?

The late Sir James Roberts, F.R.C.S. I.M.S., who was responsible for starting a special hospital near Indore and in Ahmedabad, was a great exponent of "reaching the seat of the disease by means of carbolic injections", but it seems that orthodox members of the medical profession believed otherwise. After all, orthodoxy, like all habits, is slow to appreciate the real worth of theories. It is nervous in the same way as children are nervous in the dark! Another cause of this attitude may perhaps be due to the existence of "frozen minds" brought about by the present methods of education. One of the potent factors which account for the wide-spread nature of tuberculosis is malnutrition, especially among children. The value of proper nutrition will not be denied even by those who practise nature cures and fasting cures as the panacea for all human ills, as it is a well known fact that in the case of a tuberculosis patient, a full meal is given even though the patient may be running a temperature of 103 degrees.

MALNUTRITION BREEDS TUBERCULOSIS

As the child, so the man; as the man, so the country. Take care of the child and the country will take care of itself. See that children (who are the nation's great heritage) drink enough milk daily to strengthen their physical system against disease. Let their natural powers of resistance increase their immunity against tuberculosis and other death-dealing forces such as contagious diseases. The efforts of the Indian and Provincial Governments to create "Milk-Mindedness", through various Milk Schemes should go a various way towards making the population healthy and strong. Even if crores of rupees have to be poured into such projects, we should not mind because this money will prove paying investments in the long run.

"COW-TREE"—A NATION-BUILDER

"Cow-tree" is a name given to a South and Central American tree which, on incision, yields a rich, milky nutritious juice in abundance. The tree was first discovered by the great traveller, M. de Humboldt who found that the juice of this tree was being used as ordinary milk by the natives of Barbula. He started drinking it himself morning and evening with beneficial results. Various authors like Macmillan and Hill have praised the food value of this Cow-tree milk which they look upon as a possible substitute for mammal's milk (cow's or buffalo's milk). The buffalo or cow milk has never been in full supply in India. Unless every child in this country is fed on good, wholesome milk whether it is mother's milk or mammal's milk or vegetable milk like the cow-tree milk, there is no hope of tuberculosis and other highly dangerous diseases being ever brought under control with any degree of success. The gap, therefore, thus left between the need and supply can only be filled by the provision of some such dependable, cheap, nutritive agent as the cow-tree milk, free from fatal infections like the bacili tuberculosis.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Dr. E. V. Moore, a Veterinarian and Assistant Commissioner of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, speaking before the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, said that despite the expenditure of 250-million dollars and the slaughter of 4-million milch cattle who on test, were found to react to the tuberculin infection examination, during the past thirty years, the incidence of bovine tuberculosis was still there; but that the problem of the conservation of tuberculosis-free cattle was economically sound; that the test-and-slaughter programme, though at first opposed, had proved somewhat of a success in bringing the disease under control; and that as a result of concerted effort by the federal, state and country administrations, the national percentage of infection had been reduced to less than one-fourth of one percent. The New York State alone has spent more than 60-million dollars. The general impression that bovine tuberculosis has been eradicated is far from the truth as bovine tuberculosis is still a threat to the New York State's livestock industry and the conservation of tuberculosis-free herds is just as important as their creation.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS IN INDIA

The common belief in India that due to climate conditions, bovine tuberculosis is rather rare in this country was shattered on the 6th January last by Dr. M. B. Soparkar, presiding at the Medical and Veterinary Section of the Indian National Science Congress held at Allahabad. He said that the general impression for a long time had been that tuberculosis among cattle was rare in India but his own investigations made nearly twenty years ago had shown that the disease was very prevalent among cattle including cows, buffaloes and bullocks in some parts of India and that subsequent researches made by other workers had fully corroborated these findings. As bovine milk is the carrier which spreads the disease to human beings who drink it the greater the veterinary attention given to milch cattle, even if it should cost huge sums on veterinary education and services, the greater will be the safety for those who daily make use of bovine milk whether supplied by Government agencies or by private dairies or milk producers.

MILK AND CHILD-DEVELOPMENT

According to Mr. Luther Kohr, milk is playing a prominent role in Birmingham, Alabama, U.S.A., where the Dr. Spies Nutrition Clinic is probing into the effect of mal-nutrition on child development. The Clinic was started in Birmingham in the year 1935 in order to find a cure for pellagra a nutrient deficiency disease which was breaking out in the spring and early summer in the South and which, prior to 1935, had been killing more than 50 per cent of its victims Dr. Spies says that he decided to let milk strike at malnutrition as it is one of the truly important foods to undernourished and under-developed children and that therefore though he could have given many other foods to his child-patients, he chose milk because it seemed to be a very logical one. Cases of nutritive failures have shown considerable improvement and even reconstituted milk was used on a liberal scale i.e. a quart daily in addition to other diets given as a matter of routine six days in a week. Dry Milk Powder was not after all such an unmitigated evil as some people in India took it to be. It might come in as a very useful agent.

When tea was introduced in India and coffee found its way here years ago, it was the private agency and not the Government of the day which worked hard to popularise them. Similarly, although Governments may be alive to the benefits of vast plantations of the cow-tree the sooner the private interests take up the burden of growing vast forests of the cow-tree the sooner will the Indian Union be able to fight disease. B.C.G. vaccine by itself is not enough: there should be better living conditions, better housing facilities, better hygienic and sanitary surroundings, more prosperous industries and more prosperous workers in those industries. Given these requisites, the dangers of tuberculosis can be overcome.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

What Of Railway Institute Staff?

Sir,—It is now more than two years that the railwaymen are in receipt of higher emoluments in terms of the Pay Commission recommendation. But the case of the Railway Institute staff is lying where it was if not already shelved. We are but crying in the wilderness. It is an unfortunate logic that the staff of the railway institutes cannot be deemed Railwaymen proper on the gound that they do not turn out any tangible work of the Railways, but are engaged in connection with recreation of the Railway employees. While we agree that we are not directly concerned with railway work, it fails one's comprehension how the staff of the Medical and Housing Departments and the Grains Organisation can be considered as 'bonafide' railwaymen, though they are engaged exclusively in providing amenities to railwaymen. We do not, however grudge other's luck nor is it our intention to suggest that those staff should be brought back to the plight of our level. We only hope and expect from the Government, the ideal employer of the country, that the same sympathetic treatment be meted out to us, the few institute staff, and we are sure, this benefit, if extended to us, will not be against the canons of justification and will not as well drain out any considerrable amount from the Railway exchequer.—Yours, etc.,

DR. RAMAMOHAN,
Secretary,
B. N. Railway,
Institute.

City Fathers! Indeed!!

Sir,—In our Municipal Corporation sit persons belonging to all creeds, religions and communities, belonging to various shades of political thought. Some are Congressmen who profess to propagate the Mahatma's teachings and do just the opposite. Some are Socialists who harp on the benefits of India turning into a Socialist Republic at the same time, conveniently ignoring the very synthesis of socialism. Some are Muslim Leaguers who cry themselves hoarse in avowing their bona fides as Indians, whilst still agitating for separate electorates. Others are independents who, to prove their label, decry all the rest and sit content with the knowledge that they have not lagged behind. There are all City Fathers, who look after the welfare of nonentities like you and me from the Hall. They want priority for riding in Buses, because they have to protect our interests.

What do they do or what have they done? Aye! there's the 'rub! The roads are dirty and the markets dirtier still. The evidence of the cyclone in shape of huge tree trunks, still litter the streets and due to cut in electricity people crash into these trees. But don't blame the City Fathers! After all saving electricity at the cost of a human life is in larger National interest, isn't it? Even when complaints are made to the effect that buildings have not been whitewashed for 10 years, they have no effect. Why blame our City Fathers? Have they time for these triflings? Who will wax eloquent on the benefits of the Tansa-Vaitarna scheme? After all, this is a free country!

This conglomeration of individuals which specialises in hurling abuses, in parliamentary language of course, at each other, is the pride of Bombay's civics. This is the training ground for future diplomats? These are all City Fathers!! God save us from them!!!—Yours, etc.

RAVINDRANATH WAGLE.

Night Air Mail Service

Sir—While going through the past issues of your paper I found a quarter-page advertisement inserted by the "Indian Overseas Airlines Ltd", the caption of which was "Post with Telegram speed".

My brother-in-law who is in Calcutta sent an Inland Air Letter of two annas to my husband, i.e to his brother. The post-mark of Calcutta was dated February 21, 1949, 3-15 p.m. and the Bombay post-mark was February 23, 1949, 4-30 p.m.

In this particular instance, the postal authorities took 49 hours and 15 minutes, whereas a telegram sent from there could have been received by him within a couple of hours.

Simply putting the well-worded advertsements would not at all convince the people but quick and prompt service will always be appreciated by the public.—Yours, etc.,

(Mrs.) S. D. CHANDIRAMANI.

The Hedgehog

Sir,—In Saturday's "Chronicle", 'D.R.' states in the column 'Open Air' that hedgehogs are rarely found in India. This is not quite correct, as I have seen hedgehogs in Ahmedabad, in the compound of the Principal's Bungalow at Gujerat College. It is a general belief there that they keep away snakes. When it meets a snake, it is said that it catches hold of the tip of its tail in its mouth and rolls itself up into a spiked ball. The snake goes on striking at the hedgehog, but at every stroke gets badly hurt by the spikes and ultimately dies through exhaustion and loss of blood. I have 'not' seen such an encounter.

The hedge-hog is quite harmless and children often tie its four legs together with a string and swing it. It then emits a pathetic cry—something like a baby's wail—and that is regarded as a nice game!

It is about the size of a kitten with small legs. When it rolls itself up, the soft abdomen and legs are drawn in and it becomes a round spiked ball, something like a small jack-fruit. Its local name is "shera."—Yours, etc.,

K. R. GUNJIKAR
Elphinstone College.
Bombay.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Welcome Move

There was held the other day in Delhi an interesting conference, which deserves sympathetic welcome. It was the unofficial Indo-Pakistan Conference on Rehabilitation. But though it was unofficial it did receive messages of goodwill from the Prime Minister of India, the High Commissioner in Delhi for Pakistan and the Pakistan Central Minister, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar. The objectives of this conference, as they appear from the main resolution, are to promote mutual goodwill and understanding between India and Pakistan and thus create conditions to facilitate the rehabilitation of refugees in their original homes. This was the dream and dearest wish of Mahatma Gandhi and it behoves every Indian and every Pakistani of goodwill to help in its realisation. The ultimate objective is admittedly idealistic. The goal is very distant, indeed, at this stage, almost invisible. But the path is worth pursuing and the conference has given the direction to it. Even while the goal remains distant, those who make the effort can achieve much on the way itself But these efforts need co-operation between Indians and Pakistanis. The response should be greater than it was to the Delhi Conference.

The Burmese Crisis

The situation in Burma is a matter of regret and concern to India not merely because of the friendly and historic ties that bind the two peoples. Unrest and insecurity, which overtake any country, make of it a source of serious anxiety to neighbours and in this modern and warlike age, to countries and areas farther off too. Then again, the world has, for some years now, been in the grip of a food crisis, perhaps the most acute in living memory. Worse still, there is no prospect of its ending for, at any rate, another few years. Food being the most vital necessity of life, the importance of a country which is surplus in food production is naturally vital to the world and especially to deficit areas. A considerable part of the world food plan as also of Indian expectations has depended on Burma's exportable rice. The Karen-Communist revolts have gravely endangered the possibility of that rice being available at all.

The Urgent Need

It is, therefore, natural that countries affected in any way by the Burma situation should get together for consultation on it. This is what is being done in New Delhi. From Dr. Evatt's interview it appears that an offer of mediation is to be made to the parties in Burma as "the best basis to achieve peace." Considering the interest in, and sympathies of the countries concerned for, Burma it is to be hoped that the offer is not considered an unwarranted attempt at interference in the internal affairs of that country. But it is also clear that it is a matter entirely for Burma to accept or reject the offer. Whether, however, mediation is resorted to or not, one thing is absolutely clear: It is the urgency in the need for peace in the interests of all concerned including the people of Burma themselves, both "Burmese" and "Karens". What the insurrection is costing the country in life and wealth and where the trouble is heading have been stated by Thakin Nu. It is time for the Karens to pause and think. It is also time for them to consider the implications and dangers of alliance with Communists, which, indeed, are already being brought home to them as for instance, in the reoprt of the outbreak of fighting at one place between Karens and Communists. The Government and Karens should come together somehow for an agreement.

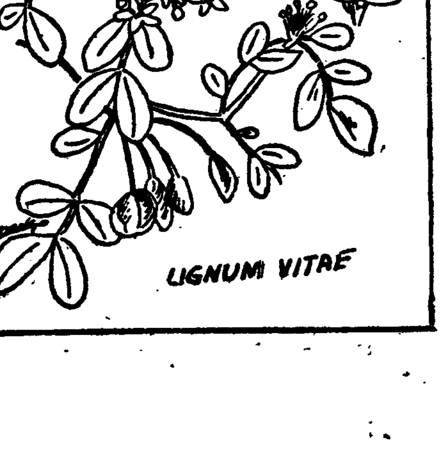
Trouble In Siam

One almost feels like taking reports of plan for a revolt and an attempted 'coup d'etat in Siam with cautious sympathy. The present Premier, Marshal Pibul Songkram, is himself in power as a result of a coup d'etat' which ousted the regime composed of men, who had fought against virtual Japanese occupation of Siam. Siam then was led by Marshal Songkram. One only hopes he has outlived the Songkram of those days. Nevertheless, the attempt must be considered as another instance of the gravity of the situation that is developing in so many parts of Asia through Communist activities. How the Communist campaign of disruption and of terrorist struggles against established regimes is spreading in extent and intensity is revealed not only by the situation in Burma but also by the latest statement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru of their plans and activities in India. The danger is obviously serious and, therefore, merits serious attention.

OPEN AIR

The Lignum Vitae tree, the Tree of Life, comes into flower at the end of the cold weather. It is a fairly tall tree with very dark green foliage, composed of compound leaves in which the small leaflets grow in pairs along the leaf stalk. The Lignum Vitae is remarkable for being one of the very few trees to bear blue flowers, and when the flowers first come out they are really like the blue of a summer sky, though as they fade, they become almost white in colour. Even when the flowering season is over, the tree is still attractive, for its fruits, small oval capsules, which are at first green in colour, soon turn to a bright orange-yellow, and as they ripen they open to expose the small red seeds within. The tree, besides being ornamental, is very useful, and produces a resin which is used in some medicines, and the wood, which is hard and durable, is used extensively.

D.R.



Matthai Explains Relief And Fresh Taxation Proposals

(Continued from Page 1)

present circumstances ill-advised. The loss of revenue was estimated at rupees one crore.

REDUCTION OF INCOME-TAX

His second proposal was to give some relief to income-tax payers in the lowest and medium income groups, a class which had been severely hit by the rise in prices and to whom a certain degree of relief was amply justified.

He proposed to reduce the tax on incomes upto Rs. 10,000 by a quarter of an anna.

CHANGES IN SUPER-TAX

His third proposal was to give a reduction in super-tax on earned incomes in excess of rupees one and a half lakhs and in the maximum rate of super-tax on unearned incomes. This was to meet the criticism that the existing level of taxation left little incentive for saving and investment and it was illogical not to differentiate between earned and unearned incomes beyond rupees one and a half lakhs.

The rate of tax on earned incomes above rupees one and a half lakhs will be reduced by one and half annas in each slab, leaving the maximum tax taking income and super-tax together, at 14 annas. The maximum rate of tax on unearned incomes will be reduced by half an anna to 10 annas.

SHARE OF PROVINCES FALLS

The concessions in income-tax and super-tax were estimated to cost Rs. 3.1 crores, of which Rs. 3 crores will fall on the Provinces, by reducing the divisible pool of income-tax.

The Finance Minister then went on to refer to two changes which he proposed to make in the field of income-tax. He referred to the concession given in the current year's budget to small companies with an income of Rs. 25,000 and below by reducing the income-tax to half the usual rates.

This had created administrative difficulties and he proposed that the rebate of half the tax should be given in corporation tax instead of in income-tax. The entire loss will fall on the Centre and the Provinces will not have to share it.

The concession will be limited to public-controlled small companies which are not branches or subsidiaries of bigger companies. The second change related to the taxation of incomes of private-controlled companies which do not declare their dividends in India. Those companies had been taxed as individuals, but the arrangement had not been satisfactory. He had reviewed the position and had come to the conclusion that the principle of applying an average rate should be adopted. He proposed to treat them as companies for tax purposes, but charge them a further super-tax of one anna. This change will be applied commencing with the current year and will not involve any change in the revenue estimates.

Dr. Matthai then briefly digressed to review the measures taken by Government to meet the complaint that the existing method of calculating depreciation for income-tax purposes on the original involved hardship, when replacements had to be made at inflated prices. Government recognised that the difficulty complained of was real but the suggestion that companies should be allowed to revalue their assets at the present prices would not only help those who wished to replace the assets immediately. The matter had been carefully reviewed last October and the Minister recounted the measures taken for meeting this complaint. For all new plant and machinery installed in the five years commencing from the 1st April 1948 depreciation allowance at double the ordinary rates would be allowed, if by the 1st April, 1953, there was a drop in prices the difference between the written down value of the assets and the corresponding value at reduced rates would be allowed as additional depreciation; for existing plant and machinery extra depreciation would be allowed if triple shifts were worked. "I trust", said the Finance Minister "that these concessions will go a long way in meeting the complaints of industry in this matter." The concession allowed in income-tax on undistributed profits and the temporary limitation of dividends would also enable industrial concerns to accumulate reserves for meeting the increased cost of replacement.

RELIEFS IN INDIRECT TAXATION

The Finance Minister then turned to indirect taxation.

He proposed the abolition of the export duty on oilseeds and vegetable oils with a loss of revenue of Rs. 1.5 crores.

When the duty was levied it was hoped that it would not affect the export market but experience had shown that the existence of the duty hampered the maintenance of the country's export market, particularly in the dollar countries, where India had to meet severe competition. As a measure assistance to Civil Aviation and to foster the development of flying clubs and the training of Indian pilots he proposed to give a rebate of half the duty on aviation spirit used by air companies, flying clubs and others. This would cost Rs. 40 lakhs. He also mentioned that in pursuance of the policy of giving relief in respect of customs duty on raw materials imported for industry relief would be given next year on a number of imported articles at a cost of Rs. 35 lakhs.

The net effect of all these reliefs was a reduction in revenue of 5.35 crores, raising the deficit from Rs. 14.79 crores to Rs. 20.14 crores.

NEW AND ADDITIONAL TAXES

The Finance Minister first referred to certain changes in the postal rates. With the rapid development of a net work of air services over the whole country it was proposed to utilize this facility for carrying letters and post cards as far as possible by air. The existing surcharge on air mails will be abolished and the rate for letters and post cards revised. The rate for letters will be raised from one and half annas to two annas for the first tola, the rate for each subsequent tola or for fractiones of a tola remaining unchanged at an anna a tola. The rate for post cards will be raised to nine pies, the rate in force before the 1st July 1946. The net additional revenue from these changes was estimated at Rs. 2.84 crores.

He then turned to the problem of covering the remaining deficit of Rs. 17.3 crores. He pointed out that at the present level of taxation there was no scope for raising additional revenue from direct taxes. Import duties were already so high that no substantial increase in revenue could be expected from enhancing them. Export duties had to be levied with care, with reference not so much to revenue considerations as to the need for maintaining the developing the country's export trade. "While some adjustments may be found possible in respect of import duties, and export duties could be utilized to some extent," Dr. Matthai said, "we can no longer rely on customs duties for raising substantial additional revenue and we shall have to depend largely on developing excise duties."

INCREASE IN CUSTOMS DUTIES

The Finance Minister said that the changes made in the customs duties by ordinance last November, as part of the campaign against inflation, will be retained for next year and the process of raising the duties on luxury items then begun will be completed by a number of further minor changes in the tariff. The duty on liquor, fabrics containing silk, woollens and their mixtures, cotton knitted apparel, artificial silk yarn and thread, earthenware, paper other than newsprint, stationery articles, glass and glassware, photographic appliances, clocks and watches, etc., will be increased to bring in Rs. 2.4 crores. The import duty on motor spirit, and with it the excise duty, will be raised from 12 annas a gallon to 15 annas a gallon, bringing the duty to the level in 1945-46. "I have carefully considered", Dr. Matthai remarked," the implications of this course on transport and am satisfied that it will not retard the development of transport or add materially to the cost of road transport." The import duty on betelnuts will be raised from 5 annas a lb. to seven and half annas a lb. With the existing preference of half an anna on imports from British colonies, to yield Rs. 1 crore. A new export duty of 15 per cent, ad valorem on cigars, cigarettes and cheroots will also be levied to yield Rs. 60 lakhs.

INCREASE IN CENTRAL EXCISE DUTIES

Turning to central excises the Finance Minister referred to the increase in the duty on motor spirit as complementary to the increase in the import duty. He proposed further changes in respect of sugar, tyres for motor vehicles and cotton cloth. The duty on sugar will be raised from Rs. 3 per cwt. to Rs. 3-12-0 per cwt. to yield Rs. 1.5 crores. The duty on tyres for motor vehicles will be raised from 15 per cent, ad valorem to 30 per cent ad valorem to yield Rs. 70 lakhs. In regard to cotton cloth, the duty of 25 per cent on superfine cloth levied this year will be continued and in addition a duty of 6¼ per cent on fine cloth and 3 pies a yard on coarse and medium cloth will be imposed. The yield from this was estimated at Rs. 9 crores. Dr. Matthai referred to the "long and bitter history" behind the cotton excise duty and explained his reasons for introducing it. The duty was being levied in circumstances different from those in which a foreign government had levied it in the interests of a foreign industry. It was also necessary to replace the loss caused by the abolition of the salt duty by developing some other equally stable source of revenue and cloth, with the large internal production and as an article of universal consumption, was an obvious choice. The duty was not likely to affect the indigenous industry but would assist the handloom industry to maintain its market by slightly increasing the cost of the mill-made product.

The Finance Minister then went on to refer to the rationalisation he proposed to effect in the duty on matches. He said that the ideal arrangement will be to have one standard size of matches but owing to practical difficulties in production it was not possible to achieve this. He had therefore decided to have two sizes, namely 40s and 60s for the home market. Some slight readjustments in the rate of the duty had been made and factories with an annual out-put of less than 5 lakhs gross boxes would benefit by the levy of a somewhat lower duty. These changes will not, however, involve any change in the revenue estimates. With the provision of the two sizes it was hoped that the retail prices will not exceed 6 pies and 9 pies per box and that the consumer will get the benefit of the partial standardisation without any loss of revenue to the exchequer.

NET EFFECT

The Finance Minister then summarised the net effect of all the proposals.

The various measures for relief in direct taxation would cost the Centre Rs. 3.1 crores. The abolition of the export duty on vegetables seeds and oils would cost Rs. 1.5 crores and the rebate of duty on aviation spirit and industrial raw materials would cost another Rs. 75 lakhs, raising the prospective deficit from Rs. 14.79 croes to Rs. 20.14 crores. The increases in customs duties and export duty on cigarettes and cigars would yield Rs. 6.23 crores, the net increase in postal rates Rs. 2.84 crores and the increases in central excises Rs. 11.52 crores. The final effect is to convert the deficit into a small surplus of Rs. 45 lakhs.

NOTE OF QUIET OPTIMISM

Dr. Matthai concluded his speech on a note of quiet optimism. He pointed out that this country was not alone in having to fight scarcities and inflation. those problems faced most countries in the post-war world. The financial position of the country was intrinsically sound. It had only a moderate public debt in relation to its national income; it has extensive external assets and practically no external debt; it had weathered the storm and stress of the partition and its terrible aftermath; in spite of extraordinary demands on its resources for the relief and rehabilitation of refugees, import of food overseas on an unprecedented scale and the defence of Kashmir, the budget had been balanced without sacrificing any essential schemes of development; it had made headway in the fight against inflation; the production curve was slowly rising and there were plans in hand for increasing the food production of the country.

Dr. Matthai did not want to minimise the difficulties or suggest that a complacent view should be taken of the situation' "We have still", he said, "a formidable task ahead of us, the task of fighting want, sickness and poverty and raising the living standards of the millions to whom the emancipation of the country will be a mockery unless it is translated in terms of opportunities for a fuller, freer and better life. This task is not beyond our resources but it requires the co-operation of all classes and sections of the community in a spirit of partnership in a high adventure. I have no doubt that this co-operation will be forthcoming and I pray that my stewardship of the finances of the country may contribute in some degree to the asccomplishment of this task.'

Deficit Budget Despite Big Windfall

(Continued from Page 1)

but charge them a further Supper Tax of one anna. The change would be applied commencing with the current year and would not involve any change in the revenue estimates.

DEPRECIATION ALLOWANCE

On the question of calculating depreciation for Income Tax purposes over which there have been complaint, the Finance Minister said, after a review Government had decided that for all new plant and machinery installed in the five years commencing from April 1, 1948, depreciation allowance at the double the ordinary rates would be allowed; if by April 1 1953, there was a drop in prices, the difference between the written down value of the asstes and the corresponding value at reduced rates would be allowed as additional depreciation: for existing plant and machinery extra depreciation would be allowed if triple shifts were worked.

The Finance Minister announced the abolition of the export duty on oilseeds and vegetable oils which will cost the excheqer Rs. 1.5 crores and a rebate of half the duty on aviation spirit used by air companies flying clubs and others.

New Additional Taxes

The following are the new and additional taxes which the Finance Minister announced:

The existing surcharge on air mails will be abolished.

The rate for letters will be raised from 1 1|2 annas to 2 annas for the first tola, the ratee for each subsequent tola or for fractions of a tola, remaining unchanged at 1 anna a tola. The rate for postcards will be raised to 9 pies, the rate in force before July 1946.

The net additional revenue from these changes was estimated at Rs. 2.84 crores.

The Finance Minister said the changes made in the customs duties by ordinance will be retained for the next year and the process of raising the duties on luxury items will be completed by a number of further minor changes in the tariff.

The import duty on motor spirit will be raised from 12 annas a gallon to 15 annas a gallon.

The import duty on betelnuts will be raised from 5 annas a pound to 7 1|2 annas a pound, with the existing preference of 1|2 anna on imports from British colonies.

A new export duty of fifteen per cent 'Ad valorem' on cigars and cigarettes and cheroots will also be levied to yield Rs. 60 lakhs.

INCREASE IN CENTRAL EXCISE DUTIES

The Finance Minister announced the following increases in Central Excise duties:—

Duty on sugar will be raised from Rs. 3 per cwt to Rs. 3 and annas 12 per cwt to yield Rs. 1.5 crores

The duty on tyres for motor vehicles will be raised from 75 per cent 'ad valorem' to 30 per cent 'ad valorem,' to yield Rs. 70 lakhs.

In regard to cotton cloth the duty of 25 per cent on superfine cloth levied this year will be continued and in addition a duty of 6 1|4 per cent on fine cloth and 3 pies a yard on coarse and medium cloth will be imposed. The yield from this was estimated at Rs. 9 crores.

R

KEROSENE RATION FOR FEBRUARY

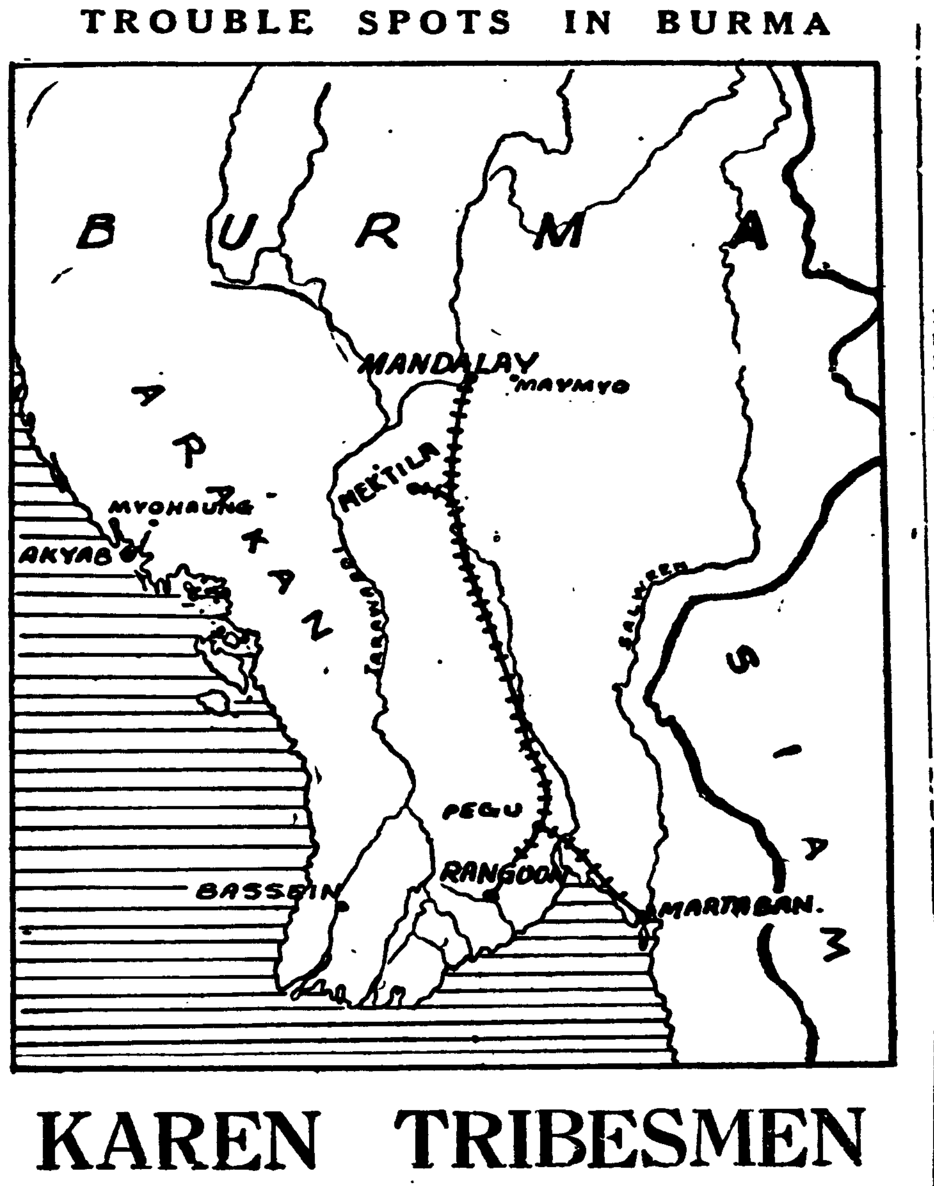
THOSE KEROSENE CARD-HOLDERS, who did not draw their quota of Kerosene Oil for February, 1949, during the month of February, are allowed to draw their February quota upto 15th March, 1949.

R

PRINTED SAREES AND BLOUSE

Printed sarees and blouse cloth will be sold by centres 1 to 10 of the Bombay Swadeshi Market Board, Kalbadevi from 2nd March 1949 to holders of cloth coupons as part of their fine and super fine quota. Medium and coarse varieties will also be available for sale.

TROUBLE SPOTS IN BURMA



KAREN TRIBESMEN IN "FULL RETREAT"

Government Forces Press On Fleeing Insurgents

DISMISSAL ORDER ON INDIANS WITHDRAWN

RANGOON, February 28 (PTI-Reuter): Karen tribesmen in revolt against the Burma Government were now "in full retreat" from Myitnge, seven miles south of Mandalay, it was officially announced today.

A Government spokesman said Burmese troops were pursuing the insurgents who were fleeing in a disorder.

Fighting continued, he said, at Meiktila, North Burma Army Headquarters, which the rebelse occupied on February 20.

The spokesman said the Government was awaiting confirmation of the reported recapture of Thazi, an important railway junction about 3 hundred miles north of Rangoon, where Government troops launched an offensive yesterday.

In Insein, just north of Rangoon, the Karens were withdrawing northwards under cover of darkness as fighting today entered its fifth week, the spokesman said.

INDIANS REMAIN NEUTRAL

About 500 Indians today resumed duties in administrative offices of the Burma Government following the Government's withdrawal of its order dismissing them.

The Indians had remained neutral in the strike called by the All-Burma Ministerial Services Union on February 7 but did not turn up for work when the Government's "return or be dismissed" ultimatum expired.

The Indians were verbally told by the departmental heads to return to work yesterday.

The Government declared when the strike began that all who failed to return by February 10 would be dismissed, forfeiting leave, pay and pension priviliges.

Indian employees in Rangoon asked the Indian embassy's advice and were told to remain neutral. They stayed from work but declared that they were not deliberately on strike and reaffirmed their loyalty to the Burma Government.

PARLIAMENT OF EUROPE

Brussels Conference Forges Ahead With New Movement

BRUSSELS, Feb. 28 (PTI-Reuter): Plans for a Parliament of Europe giving a place to western Germany and allowing "Iron Curtain" refugees to vote were adopted here today by the International Council of the European Movement.

Support for this "declaration of principles of policy" was unanimous.

The Assembly should be chosen by the different national parliaments, the declaration said.

Representatives of countries at present enjoying democratic government should total at least 300, and each delegation should include both parliamentary and non-parliamentary elements, it was proposed.

The Council recommended that the parliamentary representation should reflect the party strengths in the national parliaments.

The European Assembly, sitting for at least fortyfive days each year, must have the right to discuss any question of interest to the European community.

There would be two or three sessions each year.

Packed House Hears Matthai

Packed galleries and a ouse of moderate attedance listened attentively to the Finance Minister Dr. John Matthai's ninety-minute budget speech. The speech was devoid of interruptions, except for a warm cheering when he commenced his speech and sat down at the end of his "story". An occasional murmer of approval went through the House when the Finance Minister referred to the Defence estimates and warned the House to be prepared to spend more, if occasion arose.

Dr. Evatt, the Australian Foreign Minister and Mr. Arthur Bottomley, the British Overseas Trade Minister, heard the speech from the Governor-General's box. The Diplomatic Corps was well represented.

Five Killed In Police Firing

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27 (API):—Five persons, including two women were killed and ten others were injured in a clash today between the police and a group of Communist-led villagers in Ahvillage in Howrah district, about 10 miles from Calcutta.

The injured include a Deputy Superintendent of Police, one Sub-Inspector, five constables and a woman.

The trouble, it is stated, started following the arrest of two men, believed to be Communists, on charges of illegal harvesting of grams and kidnapping the owner of the field, who had protested. The police party, while returning with the arrested men, were surrounded by over 500 men and women armed with deadly weapons. Soon, they became unruly and attacked the party with iron rods and other implements, resulting in injuries to the D.S.P. and some members of his party. Then the police opened fire, killing four persons, including one woman on the spot and injuring four others, including two women, one of whom died on way to hospital. Nine persons were taken into custody in this connection.

The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police, Howrah, later visited the village and the situation is now stated to be quiet.

NEGLIGENT AND RASH DRIVING ALLEGED

BOMBAY, Monday.

For alleged rash and negligent driving and thereby causing serious injuries to an employee of the Bombay Gas Company, Keki Darabji Tarapore was arrested by the police yesterday.

According to the police in the early hours of Sunday morning Jabbar Abdulla, a street lamp lighter of the Gas Company was cleaning the lamp standing on a trolly ladder at Church Gate Street, opposite Parsi well when the accused's car came along Mayo Road and while taking a turn into Church Gate Street collided against the ladder with the result that Abdulla fell down and sustained serious injuries. He was immediately removed to G. T. Hospital where he is detained for treatment.

Tarapore was subsequently released on bail by the police and his bail period was extended by Rao Saheb Welkar at the Esplanade Police Court to-day.

PAKISTAN TO LEVY EXCISE DUTY ON RAW JUTE

Finance Minister Submits Taxation Proposals: Increase In Rate Of Inland Telegrams

KARACHI, Feb. 28 (API).—The Finance Minister, Mr. Ghulam Mohammed announced the following taxation proposals today for 1949/50:

IMPORT DUTY on manufactured tobacco is increased to Rs. 16-4-0 per pound.

Import duties will be collected on essential imports from India. Exemptions, however, will continue on a large number of times including cotton piecegoods whose value is less, than Rupee one and annas eight per yard.

EXCISE DUTY is proposed to be levied on raw jute at Rupee one, annas eight per bale for cutlings and Rupees five per bale for jute other than cuttings. This duty will be imposed immediately. This will yield Rupees one hundred and eighty lakhs.

Rate for first eight words in inland telegram is increased from thirteen annas to fourteen annas ordinary and from Rupee one, annas ten to Rupee one, and annas twelve for express telegrams.

The minimum for incometax is raised from Rupees 2,500 to Rupees 3,000.

Certain additional concessions are granted in respect of depreciation on machinery and plant used in industry in Pakistan.

It is proposed to remit the sales tax on essential food grains, fresh vegetables and milk at a cost of Rupees 150 lakhs.

STEPPING UP PRODUCTION OF MILK

NEW DELHI Feb 28 (A.P.I.): A five year plan estimated to cost Rs. 55 crores and designed to step up production of milk for the urban areas in India by 313 lakh maunds of milk, had been drawn up and was under the consideration of the provinces.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Minister for Agriculture, disclosing this during the question time in Dominion Parliament to-day told Mr. R. K. Sidhva that a major portion of this expenditure would be in the form of investments, private individuals and bodies participating in the plan and the balance might have to be met by provincial Governments in the form of loans and subsidies. The expenditure would have to be met from the provincial revenues or from the grants for development placed at their disposal by the Government of India.

The Agriculture Minister said that a scheme for colonising cattle by removing them from the city of Bombay to a farm about 20 miles from the city was now being in operation and other provincial Governments had been advised to adopt similar schemes for the removal of cattle from city areas to neighbouring farms.

SAURASHTRA TO BAN RAILWAYMEN'S STRIKE

RAJKOT, February 27 (API): "The Government of Saurashtra believe in healthy Trade Unionism on the part of workere but will not under any circumstances tolerate mere political maoeuvering by interested parties, and are arming themselves with an ordinance on the lines of the one recently issued by the Government of India for essential services". said Mr. Balwantrai Mehta, Communications Minister of Saurashtra, speaking about the one-ady token strike of Saurashtra Railway Workshop workers, which was to have taken place on March 1. There are about 1,400 miles of railway in Saurashtra employing over 12,000 workers.

The strike, which was to have taken place on March 1, in the Railway Workshops only, has been deferred to a later date, pending what labour circles call "negotiations with Government".

NAGPUR TEXTILE MILLS OPENED

NAGUR, Feb. 28 (API.) All five textile mills of the Empress Group started normal working this morning after two months closure from December 27 last in consequence of the refusal of the spinners to accept additional load of work.

The mill management reopened the mills this morning following written assurances by over 8500 workers agreeing to resume work without any conditions and giving an assurance that they will not stop work without a reference to the mill authorities.

The workers responded to the advice of the Premier, Pandit Ravishanker Shukla, who had some time ago asked them to restart work and give a fair trial to the C. P. Iudusarial Tribunal's award.

The attendance today was over 50 per cent of normal day shift.

37 REDS ARRESTED IN MADURA

MADURA, Feb. 27, (A.P.I.): The arrests of Communists and strike-instigators continued yesterday. The Madura police have so far taken into custody 37 persons, including an engine driver of the South Indian Railway arrested yesterday for alleged instigation of railway workers to strike work from March ninth.

The Tirumangalam police carried out a search of the houses of Sevrakottai Assistant Station Master and of a hotel-worker, both in police custody and seized some pamphlets and literature relating to the projected railway strike.

Rs. 19,000 Awarded To Disabled Ex-Servicemen

With a view to enabling war-disabled Ex-Servicemen, who have undergone a course of vocational training under the Training Scheme, to become useful citizens unaffected by their physical disability, and to set up their own independent business as skilled tradesmen and artisans, the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment, Ministry of Labour, sanctioned, during the four months ending January 1949, awards to about 110 persons involving a sum of nearly Rs. 19,000. This brings the total number of beneficiaries under the scheme to 551 with the aggregate amount distributed among them to nearly Rs. 99,000. The awards range from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 according to the requirements of various trades taught at the Centres for the Disabled ex-Servicemen. The awards are, mostly, in the form of essential tools and equipment.

The funds for these awards were donated by the Central Joint War Committee of the Indian Red Cross and St. John's War Organization which placed Rs. 2,50,000 at the disposal of the Government of India for the purpose. In selecting the trainees for the awards, preference is given to persons whose disability renders it necessary for them to take employment under "sheltered" conditions.

AMBALA, Feb. 27 (API).—The police dispersed a civil liberties convention held in Ambala today in defiance of the Government ban on meetings.

Stop Press

SUN FO BACK IN NANKING

NANKING, Feb. 28. (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Sun Fo, Chinese Prime Minister, today returned to Nanking from Canton to join acting President Li Tsung-Jen in the Chinese capital to assist peace talks with the Communists.

TRANSJORDAN DELEGATION AT RHODES

RHODES, Feb. 28, (U.P.A.): The six-man Transjordan delegation arrived here in a United Nations plane today for armistice talks with Israeli representatives tomorrow.

INDONESIANS REJECT DUTCH INVITATION

BATAVIA, Feb. 28, (U.P.A.): Indonesian Republicans today rejected a Netherlands invitation to attend a round-table conference on the Indonesian problem at the Hague March 12. The flat refusal came from the island of Bangka, where Republican leaders have been held in protective custody by Dutch.

RED DEPUTIES TO LOSE IMMUNITY?

PARIS, Feb. 28, (PTI-Reuter): The French Republic prosecutor's office has decided to ask for the waiving of Parliamentary immunity for 20 Communist deputies and senators, it was authoritatively stated here today.

FOUR MORE PASTORS PLEAD GUILTY

SOFIA, Feb. 28, (U.P.A.): Four more Protestant pastors today pleaded guilty before a Sofia District Court. Of the 15 defendants on trial seven have now admitted guilt.

CHANDLER CONVICTION UPHELD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, (U.P.A.): The Supreme Court today upheld the treason conviction of Douglas Chandler, war-time Nazi propaganda broadcaster, sentenced to life imprisonment and also a dol. 10,000 fine.

ADIBASI TROUBLE AGAIN

CUTTACK, Feb. 28, (A.P.I.): The Adibasi trouble in Bamanghati subdivision reappeared yesterday, according to a report received here, when a mob of about three thousand Adibasis attacked the non-Adibasis in certain villages close to the Bihar border. The police had to open fire on one occasion in which one person was stated to have been killed.

R

GRAM DAL AT CONTROLLED RATES

GRAM DAL will be sold at all the Government Grain Shops from 1st March 1949. The monthly quota, which is to be purchased at one time and only once a month, is fixed at 1/2 seer per food-grains unit per month at the selling rate of Rs. 1-8-0 a paylee.

It is also decided to supply gram dal to Co-operative Societies, Factory Shops and Authorised Retail Distributors to sell gram dal to their cardholders at controlled prices, provided these shops agree not to sell their own gram dal or to sell it at controlled prices. Foodgrains shops, run by Authorised Retail Distributors, Co-operative and Communal Stores and Factory Shops which have agreed to sell gram dal at controlled prices, will display notices to this effect in their shop premises. Cardholders registered at such shops should obtain their quota of gram dal from their shops. Cardholders registered at shops which have not agreed to sell gram dal at controlled price, can obtain their quota of gram dal from any of the Government Grain Shops on presentation of their foodgrains cards.

Gram dal will also be available on permits, issued by the Con- sweetmeat and farsanwala mercing and residential establishments, troller of Rationing, to all caterhants and tea shops.

BOMBAY Stock Exchange

Narrow Trading After Budget Proposals In Dalal Street

BOMBAY, Feb. 28. 8 p.m.

With a view to discount the effect on new Budget Proposals, the Bombay Stock Exchange was kept specially open for trading in the evening. There was nothing in the Budget to move the market. In some quarters, those who anticipated relief were disappointed but there was nothing to induce active selling and the session was more or less routine trading on.

Tata Steel Defds. which closed at Rs. 1626/4 opened at Rs. 1625 in the evening and declined at Rs 1605 under scattered selling. At this level there was moderate recovery and Defds. rallied at Rs. 1620 Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 290 and after declining at Rs 287 improved at Rs 291 and steadied at Rs 290 Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 925 and after declining at Rs 920 improved at Rs 925. Kohinoors opened at Rs 277 and steadied at Rs 280 Indian Irons and Bengal Steels were easy Bellapur Sugars were after declining at Rs 205 improved at Rs 212 Latest closing quotations were as under:

FORWARD SECTION

Closing Quotations on Monday, 28-2-49.

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing (12)	920	0
Kohinoor Mills (6)	276	0
Swadeshi Mills (22)	273	0
Central India Mill (4)	238	0
Simplex Mills (8)	179	0
New Great Eastern (10)	163	8
Indore (9 plus 3)	175	0
Gokak Mill (20)	279	0
Century Spinning (15)	236	4
Colaba (12)	137	8
India Bleaching (6)	154	0
Swan Mills (20)	319	0
Finlay Mill (15)	273	0
Morarji Goculdas XD	450	0
Edward Sasson (20) XR	240	0
Meyer (12) XD	110	0
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2 14	6
Indian United Defd. (1-10)	1 9	6
India United Ord. (0-12-9)	10 14	0
Madhusudhan Mills (15) XD	175	0
Podar (8)	143	12
Khatau Makanji (8)	205	1
Indore Coupon	84	0

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Ord (14)	288	8
Tata Steel Defd. (64-15)	1613	12
Tata Steel 2nd pref. (7-8)	140	8

CEMENT

Associated Cement (6)	150	0

INDUSTRIES

Burma (12-8)	271	4
Belapur Sugar (9)	211	0
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	28	0
Scindia S'eam (0-8)	17	12
Premier Construction	112	8
Tata Chemical	12	6
Tata Oil (2	66	12
Indian Iron (0-12)	23	4
Bengal Steel (0-8-0)	21	0
British India Corp. (0-14)	8	5
I. Copper	2	5
Wimco AR	131	4
Alcock	260	0
Belapur Coupon	64	0

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Power (50)	1530	0
Andhra Valley (45)	1433	8
Tata Hydro	154	8

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS

Elphinstone Mills (5)	65	0
Phoenix Mills (50) XR	206	4
Indian Manufacturing	430	0
Kooria Mills (8)	140	0
New City Mills (10)	196	4
Minerva	122	8
Bradbury	567	8
Bharat Mills (2)	32	8
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	4	12
Bharat Mills (2)	32	8
Mysore Spg. Mills (8)	172	8
[illegible] (0-12)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Model Mills (12-8)	182	8
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	605	0
Vishnu Cotton (8)	215	0
Western India (40)	4070	0
Sholapur Mills (200)	3300	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	[illegible]	8
Hindustan Mills (40)	6225	0
Tata Mills (3)	60	0
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)	356	12
Ahmedabad Advance New	195	0
Sassoon Silk (3)	77	8
New Union Mills (0-8)	12	0
Madhusudan B (2-8)	36	0
Srinivas Mills (5)	175	0
[illegible] Poona (4)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berar Mills	280	0
Victoria Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colaba Land Coupon	42	0
New Great	156	0

ELECTRICS (CASH)

Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	132	8
Ahmedabad New	18	0
Surat Electricity (2-8)	142	12
Karachi Electric (2)	131	4
Broach (0-8)	10	12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	[illegible]
Amalgamated (0-12)	12	8
[illegible] Electricity (1-12)	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Electric Supply (8)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Suburban (3)	157	8
Bombay Suburban (4) XD	141	[illegible]

BANK SHARES

Imperial Bank of India (35)	1870	0
Imperial Bank of India P.P. (8-12)	465	0
Central Bank	88	0
Central Bank New (1-8)	85	0
Bank of India (4) XR	198	8
Union (0-8)	8	0
Bank of Baroda (2-8)	140	8
[illegible] Bank (1-8)	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Commercial (1-8)	58	0
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	35	2
Hindustan Commercial	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mysore Bank (8)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exchange Bank (1-8)	[illegible]	8
Eastern Bank (0-14-6)	[illegible]	

INSURANCE

Oriental (125) XD	4200	0
Empire (10)	[illegible]	[illegible]
New India (1-8)	64	8
Jupiter (1-4)	18	8
Vulcan (0-10)	11	11
Indian Mercantile (2)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Universal (0-4)	11	[illegible]
B I G (1)	18	[illegible]
Industrial and Prudential	[illegible]	[illegible]
Neptune Assurance	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Great	[illegible]	[illegible]
All India General	19	4

RAILWAY SHARES

Central Provinces (1 14)	112	12
Pachora Jamner Rly (2-8)	[illegible]	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Bombay Steamer (10)	340	0
Bombay Burma New (8)	104	12

Burma Petrol	1	10
Mackinnon (8)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Canning (3)	62	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kemp and Co (New)	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Pharmacy (7)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Industrial Invest Trust (4)	89	0
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	36	8
Mukund Iron	19	[illegible]
Dena Trust (0-12)	18	0
Alembic (15)	197	8
[illegible] India XR	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jam Wire (6)	67	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Motor Cycle	34	0
Indian Cement (1937)	25	0
Walchand Nagar Industries (B.S.)	144	8
United Motor x	70	0
Associated Cement New (1-4)	144	4
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	880	0
[illegible] Construction	19	10
Mahmadi Steam	96	0
Gujarat Motor	20	0
Sardar Carbonic XD	[illegible]	0
Harvey Press	318	0
Estrela Batteries	61	0
Manmad Press	128	0

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st (6)	181	10
Andhra Valley (7)	1212	8
Tata Power (7-8)	1241	4
Hydro Electric (7)	123	2
Bombay Steamer (6)	[illegible]	12
Central India (5)	625	0
Swadeshi Mills	128	12
Vishnu Mills (7)	633	12
Lakshmi Mills	275	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	[illegible]	8
Podar Mills (4)	108	0
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	116	4
Bradbury Mills (7 8)	310	0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	145	0
Premier Construction 1st (6 1/4)	120	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	129	2
Premier Construction 2nd (6-4)	102	8
Hume	[illegible]	0
Tata Chemical (5)	131	14
Walchand Nagar Indus (7)	130	0
Jupiter General	19	14
Supreme	100	0
Meyer	121	6
Mackenzie 1st	85	0
Mackenzie 2nd	80	0
Ahmedabad Advance	[illegible]	0
Mysore Mills	60	0
Standard Mills	101	0
Madhusudan Mills	19	[illegible]
Khatau Mills	104	0
Morarji	104	0

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1962 (4)	103	8
Bombay Steamer (1959) (4-8)	101	10
Indian Hume Pipe (6)	106	0
Tata Power 1961	103	0
Walchand Nagar (6)	112	0

OUTSIDE SHARES

Burma Corporation	2	14
New Victoria Mill	2	8
New Victoria Pref.	6	0
Phalton Sugar (8) X.D.	120	0
Gold Mohur (20)	280	0
New Kaiser Hind	300	[illegible]
Sajjan Mills (20)	135	0
[illegible] Mills (10)	300	0
Azam Jahi Mills (10)	340	0
Air Service XR	7	0
Air India	102	0
Hind Motor	4	14
India Steam	9	0

Indian Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, Feb. 28

Tata Ordinary 293/4 Tata Deferred 1626/4 Indian Iron 23/15 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 21/8 Bombay Dyeing 942/8 Central India 241 4 Gokak 283/12 Kohinoor 283 12 Simplex 183 Swadeshi 280 10 Tata Power 1516/4 Associated Cement 150/10 Belapur 213/12 Bombay Burma (Old) 273/12 Scindia 18/5 Central Bank 87/12 New India 64 Tata 2nd Pref. 140/10

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Feb. 28

2 1/2 per cent 1954	98	7
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100	[illegible]
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99	14
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96	12
2 3/4 per cent 1960	99	7
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99	0
2 3/4 per cent 1976	97	14
3 per cent non-terminable	98	11
3 per cent 1986 Con.	99	1
3 per cent 1949-52	100	8
3 per cent 1951-54	101	8
3 per cent 1953-55	101	9
3 per cent 1957	101	0
3 per cent 1959-61	100	3
3 per cent 1966-68	100	0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104	10
3 per cent 1970-75	100	0
4 per cent 1960-70	110	10
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	112	0
4 1/2 per cent 1953-58	115	4

PROVINCIAL LOANS

2 3/4 per cent U P 1961	98	2
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	98	2
3 per cent Punjab 1949	98	8
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	12
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	12
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	10
3 per cent U P 1952	100	8
3 per cent C.P 1952	100	8
3 per cent N W P 1952	99	10
3 per cent U P 1961-66	100	0
4 per cent Bombay Municipality	110	8
5 per cent Bom Muni 1959	114	0
6 per cent Bom Muni 1954	115	0

CHEQUES CLEARED.

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers Clearing House during the week ending the 24th Feb. 1949 were as under:—

Number of Cheques: 156991

Amount of Cheques: Rs. 42,27,11,420-2-10.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

The Bullion market was quietly steady to-day with a small turnover. Quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	186	4	0
Ready gold	117	8	0
Sovereigns	75	4	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

There was no forward business to-day in the market as quotations were above ceiling level.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton May contract is 838 cent points below New York May at exchange rate 331.

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Feb 28.

The Produce market was firm to-day with active buying and short covering. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 136-2 and firmed up at Rs. 136-10 Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	37	0	0
Coromandal	36	8	0
Bold ready	36	0	0
Bold Feb-March	35	14	0
Bold April-May	36	4	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
May delivery	136	9	0
Ready	28	8	0
LINSEEDS—			
Ready	27	4	0
Feb-March	27	2	0
Apr'l-May	27	4	0
GROUNDNUT OILS—			
Ready receipts	20	9	0
February	20	9	0
March	20	10	0
April	20	11	0
Linseed Oil	18	12	0
Castorseed oil first pressing	19	0	0
Castorseed oil Commercial Quality	17	8	0
Gingellyseed	225 to 230		

Fair Business On Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

The market ruled steady round all sections and a fair business was put through. Following are today's final transactions upto 2-30 p.m.:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent Government Paper 99. Three per cent Loan 1966 99/1. Three per cent Loan 1963/65 100/5 S. Lot Three per cent Loan 1970/75 99/14. Four per cent Loan 1960/70 110/8 S. Lot.

BANKS: Calcutta National Bank 12/8. Imperial Bank Conty 441. Hindustan Mercantile Bank 20 S. Lot Hind Bank 28 CT.

COTTONS: Cawnpore Textiles 10/12, Elgin Mills 18/6. Muir Mills 371.

COALS: Bengal 438 Cum Div Bharat Colliery 7/6 S. Lot, Burrakur Coal 13/10. Deoli 9/2. East Indian 30/8. Equitable 36/8. Kuardi 7/12. New Beerbhoom 16. South Karanpura 27/2. western Bengal 5 3 CT.

JUTES: Bally Pref. 156/8. Cheviot 251. Craig 15/12. Kamarhatty 295 S Lot. Kelvin 302/8. Presidency 6/7 Mining Burma Corp. 2/13, Consolidated Tin 1/1. Indian Copper 2/7. Karanpura Dev. 28/4. Tavoy Tin annas fourteen.

MISCELLANEOUS: Sone Valley Cement 7/4. Alkali and Chemical 13. Jessop 21/12. New Asiatic Insurance 5/5. Triton Insurance 156/8. B.I.C. 8/9 Cum Div. Dunlop Rubber 34/8 S. O. Lot. Eastern Investment 159/8, Indian Wood Products 30/12. Jardine Henderson 165. National Tobacco 21/8, British Burma Petrol 1/14, Shree Gopal Paper 11/8, Titaghur Paper 36/2. Calcutta Landing and Shipping 14/1 Ex. Div., Fraser and Co. 9/4. India General Navgn. 97 Ex. Div., India Steamship 9/3.

SUGARS: Belsund 5, Carew and Co. 9/13.

TEAS: Patrakola 270 S. Lot. Seajuli 40.

Colombo Stock Exchange

COLOMBO, Feb. 25.

Market very quiet. Transactions Teas. Allertons 1-1/2 Castlereaghs 24 Ceylon Provincials 13-3/4 Galeboddes fully paid 9-1/2 Marigolds 11-1/4 Mayens 10-1/4 Mochas 17-1/2 Nyanzas 10-3/4 Conoogaloyas 14 Strathedens 24-1/2 Strathspeys 14 Upper Maskeliyas 21 Uva Hetawalas 17 ten cum rubbers.

Gona Adikas 2 5/8ths Kafugangas 10 Kuttapitiyas 7-1/2 Opatas 20-1/2 Talangawellas 9 Welandurás 25 plus brokerage rubbers R: Beveiacs 2 Blackwaters 3-1/2 Clunes 7 Horawelas 6-1/2 Langat Rivers 8 Tuan mees 5 Uarollas 6.

COMMERCIALS: Colombo Hotels 112-1/2 Galle face hotels 115 Bank of Ceylon 115 BC CS 11-1/4 Ceylon Textiles 8 Colombo Apothecaries 10 Cocoanuts Arcadias 15-1/2 Pera Kongala 10-1/4

DELHI SPICES MARKET.

DELHI, Feb. 26.

Rates per Md. of 85 lbs.). (By Banstdhar Kuriamal, Delhi): Chillies 85. Pepper 166. Cloves 75. Ajwan 14 28 Cardamom big 75, Supari 80 105, Gola 62 67. Kator. 52/59., Turmeric 54 63. Khus root 30 35

DYES AND CHEMICALS

(From: Chatrabhuj K. Mavji.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

SAPHTOLS	
Saphtol CAS	8
CRO	14/12
CSW	16
CBS	13/6
Fast Scarlet GKRC Base	7/10
Fast Scarlet GG Base	10
Fast Red GKCB Base	9/3
Fast Red CB Base	10/4
Fast Garnet GBC Base	3/4
Fast Yellow GC Base	8
Fast Corinth CB Base	7
Fast Orange GC Base	10/8
Fast Orange GR Base	8
Fast Bordeaux GP Base	10/4
Fast Bordeaux GP Salt	4/4
Fast Scarlet GG Salt	14
Fast Blue CB Salt	3/12
DIRECT COLOURS.	
Direct Black Extra	3/8
Direct Green Extra	4/8
Direct Violet Extra	5/8
Direct Yellow 4GL	12
Direct Sky Blue Extra	7
Direct Rubin	5
Direct Orange Extra	6/8
Direct Brown	4/12
Diazo Black Extra	4
Chrysophenine Extra	10/8
Benzopurpurine 4B	5
Congo Red Extra	4/12
Turquoise Blue G	17/8
SULPHUR COLOURS.	
Sulphur Black 692	1/11/6
Sulphur Black 902	1/5
Sulphur Black Ex Grains	1/6
Alizarine 20 p c Paste	1/6
Alizarine 100 p c Powder	8
CHEMICALS	
Hydrosulphite of Soda	0/15
Hyposulphite of Soda	58
Turkey Red Oil	45
Monopol Naphthol Soap	48
Soda Bicarb	21
Stearic Acid	150
Soda Ash Light USA	15/8
Ammonia Bycarb Powder	50
Ammonia Chloride	35
White Sugar of Lead	115
Tri Sodium Phosphate	75
Nitrite of Soda	48
Bleaching Powder	19
Methylene Blue Extra	5/8
Auramine Yellow Elephant	2/8
Metanil Yellow Extra	4/8
Methyl Violet Lumps	4/8
Fuchsin Magenta small Lumps	7
Magenta Extra O	8/14
Diamond Green	9
Bismark Brown Extra	3/4
Malachite Green Crys	3/4
Chrysoidine Extra	4
Safranine Extra	9/12
Acid Orange Extra	2/4
Soap Green	18
Acid Scarlet	4/8
Rhodamine B Extra 500 p c	18
[illegible] Scarlet	3/8
VAT FAST DYES.	
Vat Blue GCD Powder	40
Vat Blue BSN Powder	37
Vat Dark Blue BO	28/8
Vat Brilliant Green B 900	40
Vat Olive Green B Powder	20
Vat Brilliant Green B 2100 Powder	100
Vat Gray Powder	20
Vat Brown Powder	20
Vat Magneta B Powder	40
Vat Yellow 5G Powder	45
Vat Violet 2R & 4R Powder	60
PRINTING COLOURS.	
Printosol CO	12
Printosol CO4B	16
Gold Yellow	60
Printosol Green Paste	38
Rapid Red	22
Orange	22
Yellow	22
Indigo 60 p c Grains American)	4/12
Indigo 60 p c Eng. 1 Lb. pkg.	4/2
CHEMICALS.	
Sodium Sulphide American	36
Sodium Sulphide Indian (small)	40
Sulphate of Alumina (Pure)	17
Aniline Salt	0/15
Bichromate of Potash	152
Caustic Soda 1 lb. Pkg.	0/6/6
Caustic Soda 450 Lbs. pkg.	28
Acetic Acid	0/13
Formal De Hyde	0/6/6
Zinc Dust	75
Brown Sugar of Lead	103
Bord Crys	22

New York Pepper Review

NEW YORK, Feb. 26. (UPA). The pepper market continued inactive during the week ended today as traders continued to hold back on reports of impending supplies from Indonesia.

One trader with connection in India insisted his information cast doubt on the existence of any considerable supplies in Indonesia, but other traders, including some with Netherlands connections, supported the reports there were large supplies adding Rotterdam cables "more or less confirm the report regarding the opening of Telok Betong as a shipping port again."

Avery F. Payne in their market letter said, "In the meantime, the market is awaiting eventualities, with the market tendency, lower. The first sign of firm offerings from the NEI would put the skids of this market and if they hold on too long, India could jump in and sew up this market just as soon as her prices become moderate. It cannot possibly help either one to postpone indefinitely giving offerings."

Indian exports during the current month are expected to reach 1,000 tons

Cables from India were down during the past week, but their were sellers there at still lower levels.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

MILLS—

Apollo 2-14-6 2-15 2-14-6
Bharat 32-8
B Dyeing 940 37-8 42-8
C. India 240 42 39-8 41
Century 236-4
Colaba 147-8
Elphinstone Ord. 65
Finlay 276-8
Gokak 282 81 82-8 81-8 83
I.U Defd. 1-10-6 1-9-9
I U Ord 11-3 10-15 11-0-6
Indore 175
Kohinoor 280 80-8 78-8 84 83-8
Laxmi 605
Bharucha Defd 4-12
Madhusudan 175
Meyer 110
Morarji 450
New City 196-4
New Great 162 61-8
Podar 143-12
Simplex 183 82 83
Svadeshi 278 77-8 80-8
Swan 319
Tata Mills 63 60
Vishnu 213-12 15
Minerva 122-8

STEAMER

B Steam 340
Scindia 18/6 18 7/6 18 4 6 19/5-6 18/5

BANKS

Baroda 140/8
Central 88 87/8 87 12
Central A New 85
Imperial Old 1870
Imperial New 463/12 65 62/8
India 199 98 8
Union 8 0/6

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 126/4 31 4 30
Andhravalley 1430 32/8
Suburban 157/8
Power 1515 12 8 16/4
Power Pref 1241/4

INSURANCE

New India 64/8 63 8 64

STEEL

B. Steel 21/2 21 21/8 21/5 21/8
I. Iron 23/9 23/6 23 14 23/11 23 15
Tata Defd. 1627/8 17/8 25 22/8 26 4
Tata Ord. 293/8 91 93 12 91/12 92/4
Tata IInd Pref. 140/12 40/4 40/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 213-12 75 71-4
A.C.C. Old 150-8 49-12 50-8
„ New 144 44-8
Belapur 215-8 18 12-12 14-8 13-8
B.B. Old 273-12 71-4 73-12
„ New 104-6 3 12
„ Petrol 1-12 1-11-6
B.I.C. 8-11 8-12 8-7
I. Copper 2-4-6 2-4
Port Canning 62
P Const. 115-8 16-4 15 16-12
Tata Chem 12-9 12-8
„ Oil 67 67-4
Wimco 194-6 92-8 93-12

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec New 1512 17-12.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

B C Rates T T D. D 1/5 15/16 Ready.
B C Rates T T D. D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 mos
London Banks Selling T. T. D. D 1/5 31/32 Ready
London Banks Selling T. T. D. D 1/6 15/16 upto 6 months.
London Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th month
London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16 to 4th month
London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th month
London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/8 7th-9th month.
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/16 7th-9th month.
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th-9th month.
New York & Montreal B. C. Rate T T Rs 332 1/4
Banks Selling T. T. D. D Rs 332 1/4
Banks Buying T. T. Rs 330
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs 328 3/4 Montreal Rs 328 1/2
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 329 Montreal Rs 328 3/4 Y/C.
Paris Banks Selling T T Fcs. 7860
Paris Banks T T Fcs 8060.
Amsterdam Banks Selling T T D D Fl 69
Belgium Banks Selling T T D D Fcs 1505
Java Banks Selling T T D D Glds 69
Hongkong Banks Selling T T D D Rs 84
Singapore Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 157
Manila Banks Selling T T D D Rs 165 1/4

New York/London Cross Rate dol 4.02 3/4 to 4.03 1/4; London/Afghanistan Cross Rate Afghani Rs. 52 5/-53-43; London/Alexandria Cross Rate Pts. 97 1/4-3/4; London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl 10 68-70; London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tcl 40. London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs 176 1/2-3/4, London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36; London/Hongkong Cross Rate 1/3 1/16-1/2 15/16; London/Italy Cross Rate Rl 128/130; London/Java Cross Rate Fl 10 68-70; London/Lisbon Cross Rate Rs 99.80-100.20, London Manila Cross Rate Pes 8.09-8 14 London/Montreal Cross Rate dol 4.02 3/4-4 03 1/4, London New York Cross Rate dol. 4 02 3/4-4.03 1/4; London Oslo Cross Rate Kr. 19.98-20 02; London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs 1061-1063, London/Prague Cross Rate K 201-202, London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/4 1/16-2/4 3/16; London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr 14.47-50, London/Switzerland Cross Rate Frcs 17 34-36

London Discts 3 Mos. 9/16 p.c.; London Discts 6 Mos. 5/8 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c.: Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money: Call 1/2 p.c.: 3 Mos. 3/4 p.c.; 6 Mos 1 p.c.; 12 Mos. 1-1/2

Tone: Steady.

CANADIAN GOLD POLICY TO REMAIN UNCHANGED

OTTAWA, Feb. 26, (U. P. A.): The Canadian gold policy will remain the same and this country will not seek any premium sales such as South Africa did, it was learned today.

A Canadian finance expert, explaining the Canadian policy to the International Monetary Fund, said that the International Monetary Fund had approved our assistance to our industry but Canada will not try to sell at premium prices because as the Fund has told South Africa, gold might get into black markets and upset the stability which the Fund has tried to provide."

"In brief, the Canadian policy is that gold will not be sold above USdol. 35 per ounce outside of Canada and that Canadian producers will continue to get some assistance as provided by the Gold Mining Assistance which the Fund has approved, the expert said. "But whether these subsidies will continue or will be increased depends on whether the Fund approves them. When the Fund came into being, the U S. agreed to buy and sell gold at USdol. 35 per ounce. That was the backbone of the Fund."

There are two provisions put in the Fund. One was that no subsidies to member countries should be allowed if they affected exchange stability. The Americans said if gold subsidies were used on a wide scale, it might lead to increase in the sale of gold to the U. S. and thus contribute to inflation. The second provision was that the subsidies would be allowed if it would cast widespread doubt on the monetary value of gold in member countries.

THE FUND'S POLICY, IN BRIEF, IS DIRECTED AT STABILITY, THE EXPERT CONTINUED. FROM TIME TO TIME, THE FUND REVIEWS THE GOLD POLICIES OF ITS MEMBERS. THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT CANADA WILL SEEK INCREASE IN THE AID IT GIVES GOLD PRODUCERS. He said the aid works this way: The twelve months period ending June 30, 1947, is taken as the base period. Two thirds of the production for each mine is figured out. The difference between that two thirds figure and the output is the gold on which assistance money is paid. The actual money paid is one half of the difference between the actual cost per ounce and dol. 18.

In Canada, there is no requirement that newly mined gold be sold to the Government, but gold may be exported from Canada without permit. The Government policy in following the Fund principles is not to grant export permits to premium markets where gold sells above USdol 35 per ounce.

The mechanics of gold sales are simple, the expert said. In Canada, gold is bought by the Royal Canadian Mint at dol 35 It is sold to the Exchange Fund Account of the Foreign Exchange Board and banked in the vaults of the Bank of Canada If gold is to be converted into American dollars it is packed and shipped by train—sometimes by plane—to the Federal Reserve Bank by New York. That bank is the agent for the U. S Treasury. At present about 848,000,000 dollars or more worth of gold lies in the Bank of Canada vaults It can be converted into U S. dollars at any time. It forms about 40 per cent of the exchange reserve Canada has of American dollars.

Ahmedabad Share Bazar

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 28.

Deteriorating political situation in Bengal were ignored and market closed steady awaiting budget proposals with an optimistic view

Closing quotations at 2 p.m before budget:—Arvind 1465 Amerika 395. Calico 1238, Deffered 1620, Privately FRANCIS COM. COR.

U.P. GOVT. PRESENTS SURPLUS BUDGET

Increased D. A. For Empolyees Drawing Upto Rs. 450

LUCKNOW Feb. 28 (UPI): A small surplus of Rs 15 lakhs, creation of three funds, namely, the "Sugar Research Fund", the "Labour Housing Fund", and the "Zamindari Abolition Fund", and the formation of an Industrial Credit Corporation for the province with a capital of Rs 10 crores to counteract inflation and find money for various industrial schemes, were the salient features of the U P Government budget proposals for 1949 50 which were presented before the U P. Legislative Assembly today by Premier. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, who also holds the Finance portfolio of the Province

The receipts were estimated at Rs. 5573 lakhs against the estimated expenditure of Rs. 5.558 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs. 15 lakhs.

Other highlights of the Premier's budget speech were:—

(A). The grant of increased dearness allowance to low-paid employees drawing pay upto Rs. 450/- per month,

(B). Advance of Rs. 100 lakhs to local bodies for meeting increased expenditure on the pay and allowances of their employees,

(C) Financial provision for a cement factory and preliminary surveys in connection with the starting of rayon, paper and paints and varnishes factories,

(D) Investigation of a suspected coal field on the Nepal border, and

(E). Extension of prohibition to Fatehpur and Rae Bareilly districts.

The Premier explained that out of the sum of Rs. 100 lakhs to be given as advance to local bodies a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was for meeting the cost of revision of pay scales of teachers and other educational personnel. Government would be prepared to increase the total provision to Rs. 125 lakhs, if necessary.

The Premier also announced that a provision of Rs 22.5. lakhs had been made for encouraging education of the scheduled castes and other backward classes and a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs had been allotted for the relief of political sufferers.

REDUCTION IN RENT

The 'Zamindari Abolition Fund' would receive a credit of rupees one crore from Government. The bulk of the funds required would be mobilised from the savings of tenants. A tenant who pays ten years rent would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent in his rent and would pay as revenue only half of his present rent. This scheme would at once bring together scattered surplus purchasing power into a pool to be utilised for eliminating middle-men and reviving agricultural prosperity.

Dealing with the sugar research and labour housing fund, the Premier said that a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs had been received as profits on frozen sugar stocks at the time of decontrol of sugar and another sum of Rs. 50 lakhs had been received as profits on molasses from the Sugar Syndicate While the fund would be used exclusively for building houses for labourers employed in sugar factories, another sum of Rs. 73 lakhs would be transferred to the fund in the budget year making the total Rs. 2.23 crores.

SURPLUS BUDGET FOR C. P. AND BERAR

Slight Increase In Existing Taxes Except A Levy On Moneylenders' Registration Fee

NAGPUR, Feb. 28. (A.P.I.): Mr. S. V. Gokhale Finance Minister of C P. and Berar, presenting the Provincial Legislative Assembly when it met today for a three-week session with a Rs. 20,00,000 surplus budget for the year 1949/50 said that the revenue estimates for the year included an additional income of Rs 46 07,000 from increases in some of the existing taxes.

Mr. Gokhale estimated revenue receipts at Rs. 18.99.64 000 and expenditure Rs. 18.70 58.000 yielding a surplus of Rs 20 06.000.

The measures to augment revenue include: (1) A revision of the Sales Tax by curtailing the exemption list and transferring suitable articles from ordinary to luxury list, (2) The levy of Entertainments Duty at the uniform rate 50 per cent of the ticket without any exemption. (3). The Professional Tax at two rates—one of Rs. 28 per annum up to an income level of Rs 10.000 yearly and the other at Rs. 50 for incomes above Rs 10,000 (4) Levy of money-lenders registeration fees at Rs. 12 per annum (5). Enhancement of taxation on private motor vehicles (6). An electricity duty on electricity consumed for other than power purposes and (7). An increase in rates of interest charged on loans to Local Bodies

Mr. Gokhale said that care had been taken to frame the budget proposals in line with the Central Government's measures to combat inflation and that every possible effort had been made to reduce non-essential expenditure such as the imposition of large cuts in the expenditure on development schemes

Mr. Gokhale said that the revenue estimates included the grants from the Centre for meeting the expenditure on food production and development schemes and for the relief and rehabilitation of refugees

During the current financial year the C. P Government had already spent over 69 lakhs over the relief of refugee families and out of a total of three lakhs of refugees over a lakh of refugees had been settled down in the province till January this year Mr Gokhale said

Reviewing the position for 1948/49 Mr. Gokhale said that, after the Central Government had stressed the need of provinces curtailing expenditure so as to secure balanced budgets for the current year as well as the next year as the most essential step to fight inflation the Provincial Government had pruned the development expenditure to the tune of Rs. 74.56 000 and had cut down ordinary expenditure by six lakhs during the current year.

ESTIMATE OF CAPITAL OUTLAY

Dealing with expenditures for the next financial year Mr. Gokhale said that total estimate of capital outlay was Rs. 6.02,43,000. This included capital outlay on schemes of agricultural improvements and research, provision for investment in the share capital of a Provincial Marketing and Supply Society, provision of Rs. 40,00,000, towards investment, if required, in the share capital of the National News Print and Papers Mills Ltd. expenditure of Rs. 20,00,000 for the execution of a project to start and develop an aluminium industry in the Province as a State concern and the ear-marking of Rs. 25,00,000 lakhs for investment in the share capital of a cement manufacturing concern.

The Government would also set up a Board of Industries to operate the coal mines in Bilaspur and Nagpur districts as State concerns and a sum of Rs. 15,00,000 lakhs had been set apart for this purpose. As for the electricity development schemes Mr. Gokhale said that the estimated expenditure under this head was Rs. 3.68.98.000 for the next financial year.

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (UPA)—Cotton futures became, more of a two-sided affair this week with stability in nearby months in contrast with the lower trend in new crop months.

Evening up operations in the expiring March delivery dominated the trade. Later positions favoured the downside as traders paused to evaluate export news developments on farm legislation.

The House Agriculture Sub-Committee hearings on long range farm price support policy opened with the farm bloc leaders expressing dissatisfaction with the Aikenhope Act supports prices on a flexible basis varying between 60 and 90 per cent. of parity It is expected the hearings will last many weeks before a decision on the new bill is reached

In the export picture, the situation was unchanged except for 75,000 bales French purchase. The New York Cotton Exchange estimated exports this season may total 3.750,000 bales Exports up to Feb 24. excluding linters, were 2.203.317

Trade opinion concerning the mid-Feb parity price to be issued on Monday held to the belief there may be a decline

Prompt stopping of delivery notices helped to bolster March contracts which advanced to 32.65 cents the highest level in three weeks. Open contracts in March approximated 121,900 bales while certificated stock slightly exceeded 24,000 bales

The current year's cotton acreage goal was set at 21,894,000 acres, the same as last year's according to the Department of Agriculture announcement.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

ARRIVALS.

ARVANS from Bombay with 9679 tons of maize on Feb. 26.

DANA from Basra with 1252 tons general cargo on Feb 26.

STAR OF LUXOR from Alexandria with passengers and general cargo on Feb. 26.

FLYING TRADER from New York with general cargo of 7000 tons on Feb. 27.

EXCELSIOR from New York with 1000 tons general cargo on Feb 27.

HOEGH SILVERCLOUD from Los Angeles with general cargo of 7693 tons.

DEPARTURES.

FATIMA for Calcutta with general cargo on Feb. 27.

PINOS for Vladivostock with 2000 tons cotton on Feb. 27.

WAY BANK for Philadelphia with general cargo of 6000 tons on Feb 27.

BRITISH FORTITUDE for Abadan in ballast on Feb. 28

New Companies In East Punjab

Several new companies are being set up in East Punjab indicating the growth of confidence in the business community of the Province. Seven new companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 16 5 lakhs were registered during December 1948 Of these, three relate to promotion of film industry, two are transport companies and the remaining two are trading concerns.

Forty-eight firms were registered under the Indian Partnership Act Two more charitable societies were registered, bringing the total to 48 during the last calendar year.

ELIMINATING 'TWO ARMS OF THE DEVIL'

Kher's Plea For Support To Prohibition Plan

"PEOPLE MUST FORGET OLD PREJUDICES" URGES MORARJI: DEBATE IN BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

BOMBAY, MONDAY.—DISCUSSION ON THE PROHIBITION BILL, WENT ONE STAGE FURTHER THIS AFTERNOON, IN THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY WITH THE UNFINISHED REPLY OF MR. L. M. PATIL, MINISTER FOR EXCISE ON THE FIRST READING.

MR. B. G. KHER, PREMIER, WARMLY SUPPORTING THE BILL, APPEALED TO THE EXCISE MINISTER TO ENFORCE THESE ASPECTS OF THE BILL WHICH WERE CAPABLE OF IMMEDIATE IMPLEMENTATION, AT ONCE, AND NOT WAIT FOR APRIL 1, 1950—ZERO HOUR FOR PROHIBITION.

HOME MINISTER'S PLEA

Mr. Morarji Desai, Home and Revenue Minister, while not claiming "perfection" for the police, who would be entrusted with enforcing Prohibition, appealed to the people to forget old prejudices and try to be sympathetic and co-operative.

The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Indian Parliament, was present for sometime, as a distinguished visitor. He was sitting next to Mr. K. S. Firodia, the Speaker.

DETAILED PROCEEDINGS

Warmly supporting the Prohibition Bill today, Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, said that it was futile on the part of a very small section of the people "laying down the law" for the whole province in the matter of prohibition. They might have a certain section of the Press with them, and vested interests in liquor, to plead their cause

But nobody could say that the prohibition policy of the present Government took them by surprise. The Congress had tried for 25 years to educate public opinion on this subject. Last time when they were in power they had actually initiated it. As against these facts, how could anybody say that the people did not want prohibition? The fact that the electorate had returned them to power, after the policy of prohibition was sponsored by them when they first came to power showed that the province as a whole realised its urgency and utility. The general support the Bill had elicited during the debate, also led to the same conclusion.

MAHATMA'S LEAD

The Premier recalled some of the earliest writings of Mahatma Gandhi, who had expressed himself unequivocally about the disastrous effects of drinking on the country. He also recalled the writings of Count Leo Tolstoy, who called "drugs and drinks as the two arms of a devil", which ultimately destroyed a person, not only mentally and physically but also morally. He also quoted from a book entitled "Why Prohibition", by Dr. H. C. Mukherji, Deputy President of the Indian Constituent Assembly.

REPLY TO CRITICS

Meeting some common criticisms against prohibition, the Premier said that the opponents of prohibition did not recognise that drinking was an evil. They glibly cited the instance of America, where prohibition had failed. If drinking was not recognised as an evil in America, why did they ever attempt prohibition, he asked. In America, prohibition had failed, as it had been tackled very late. Precisely for that very reason, it was necessary that it should not be delayed here, he added.

If once drinking was recognised as an evil, whether or not prohibition succeeded, it was incumbent on the Government to try it. Those who wanted to do good and were determined on a plan of action could not be deterred by threats or difficulties or the devices to break the law on the part of a very minority of people.

Turning to what he termed the "romantic side of drinking", he said that the arguments of the people who quoted Omar Khayam and Kalidasa, to oppose Prohibition were rather unconvincing. After attaining her independence, India had many urgent problems to tackle, and many a fight was ahead of her. There was appalling illiteracy in the country and the average income was in the lowest categories of the world.

"It is time we set our house in order. For the next five or ten years we have nothing before us but hard and earnest work. This is no time for us to drink and fritter away our powers," he added.

In contrast to many other countries, liquor, gambling and prostitution were looked down as vices in India, down the centuries. These vices received no encouragement from the bulk of the people.

In an appeal to the more privileged classes to eschew drinks, the Premier said that what the fashionable people did today, the ignorant people would do tomorrow.

He suggested to the Minister for Excise that instead of waiting for April 1, 1950, he could immediately give effect to those parts of the Bill which could be implemented at once.

30 CRORES SAVING FOR WORKERS

The Premier said that nine crores of rupees loss of revenue to the Government, meant that the common people—the workers and the farmers—would conserve about thirty crores.

Eperience had shown that with prohibition they would live better lives and in a better standard. Women especially would be grateful to prohibition. The Premier gave in detail the past history of prohibition in the province and how it had been opposed by a small number of powerful interests and what legal difficulties it had to encounter.

The present Bill had been the result of the legal difficulties experienced in the past, when notifications and orders under the Abkari Act had failed.

Mr. M. M. Bhaiji agreed with the underlying principle of total prohibition. He however hoped that no loopholes would be left in the present legislation which might defeat its very purpose.

NEED FOR EDUCATIONAL PROPAGANDA

Mr. Bhaiji stressed the importance of educational propaganda with, a view to bringing home to the illiterate masses the value of prohibition. Mere legislation was not enough to make prohibition effective, he added.

Mr. K. R. Garud tried to make out a case for the addicts. There were people, he said, who would prefer death to giving up their old habit of drinking. There were others who needed drinks for the efficient performance of their professional duties. He feared if proper provision was not made for such persons they would resort to illicit liquor.

He strongly pleaded that Government should take a practical view of prohibition and issue permits to such persons.

Dr. B. C. Lagu hoped that Governmental red tape would not unduly interfere with the legitimate use of alcohol for medical and pharmaceutical purposes.

Dr. M. N. Nathu said that the province would be making history if it succeeded in its prohibition policy. He feared that the exemption given in respect of medical use of alcohol might be misused. Any way the medical uses of alcohol were a bit overrated.

Drinking, he said, was not only a disease, but an "infectious disease", as it created the desire to drink in others.

SEGREGATE DRUNKARDS

He asked for the segregation of drunkards and thought that they could be concentrated in isolated places which could be called by some such label as "blue districts or areas."

Mr. G. H. Deshpande said that the Congress was pledged to introduce prohibition as it was a necessary step in the consolidation of freedom" and as it would purify the very structure of society.

Outlining the difficulties that Prohibition would encounter, he said that Government must harness co-operation of the public as well as the officials entrusted with executing the plan.

Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav said that there was no need to give exemptions on religious grounds, for drinking was not obligatory on any religion. Certain exemptions for specified purposes, he felt, would operate in such a way as to discriminate between the rich and the poor.

PENAL PROVISIONS

He regarded the penal provisions of the Bill as unnecessarily harsh in certain respects. The clause by which a person who gave false and malicious information regarding another was liable to conviction, might effectively prevent people from divulging information, he added.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Home and Revenue Minister, stated that Government would leave no stone unturned to make prohibition a success. They could only do their best and the result of their efforts was not in human hands. It was in the hands of God.

He could not agree with those people who prophesied that prohibition would result in giving an impetus of illicit liquor activities. After all there was the Indian Penal Code. In spite of its existence, certain offences were committed everyday. The object of any legislation was therefore only to minimise certain offences. The fact that the prohibition law was upset by the judgement of the High Court previously did not mean that it would necessarily be upset now also. They would do their best to make the law, fool-proof.

Human ingenuity never guaranteed that there would not be any loophole in any legislation that was enacted. But when such loopholes were notified, Government would not hesitate to rectify them immediately. They would make the Bill as perfect as possible. But it was impossible to say that it would never be contested.

Replying to other criticism the Minister said that it was possible that certain sections of the Bill were very severe while others were not so severe. Severity was there in order to counteract the uncompromising methods of those who wanted to defeat prohibition. For instance, a difference had been made between drinking and smuggling.

CASE FOR EXEMPTIONS

Referring to the criticism with regard to specific exemptions, he said that it was wrong to presume that in every instance Government would grant exemption, whenever they had the power to do so. Government's intention was to give as few permits as possible, and only in exceptional circumstances. The exemption to the Army was necessary as the Army was the concern of the Government of India. But he had no doubt that the future Indian Army would never drink. The powers for granting exemptions was regarded as necessary, so that the Provincial Governments would not be legally hampered in carrying out the orders of the Government of India.

With regard to the exemption given to the diplomatic representatives of the foreign countries as well as to foreigners, the Minister said that so long as India expected her countrymen to be able to do in foreign countries, things, they were doing at home, they had to allow the foreigners to live here as they lived in their own country. In addition representatives, it was the Government of India, that was concerned. The Minister made it abundantly clear that exemptions would be given only in unavoidable circumstances and there was no intention to operate law differently in case of different people. The law was for the good of the people as a whole

EXECUTIVE ASPECT

While the Home Minister could not claim perfection for the police who were entrusted with the executive aspect of prohibition, he was however encouraged by the efforts they were making to improve. He hoped that in the course of time there would be no cause for complaining against the police. However in order to produce lasting results it was necessary that the old prejudice against the police was given up by the people at large. He was sure that with public cooperation and a sympathetic approach, the police would handle their powers very wisely and efficiently. No doubt there were people in the police force who were a disgrace. They had to be weeded out. There were however others who deserved to be helped.

Replying to the debate at the first reading, Mr. L. M. Patil, Excise Minister, Government of Bombay, said that he did not regard it necessary to send the Bill to Select Committee as the principles embodied in the Bill were nothing new. It contained much thought and had a background of varied experience. The suggestions put forth by various non-official bodies like the Provincial Prohibition Board, had been accepted wherever they were thought desirable.

It was not true to say that the Bill had been drafted in a hurry, though the possibility could not be ruled out that it had some shortcomings, for no Bill was perfect. But, as far as Government's amendments were concerned they were mostly for clarification or the removal of anamolies. Only one or two of them were substantial.

It had been suggested that with the onset of Prohibition, recreational facilities should be enormously increased. It was always a problem how to use one's leisure hours. It was an art. While the negative aspect of Prohibition was the stopping of drinking, its positive aspect was how to educate the masses to use their leisure properly. Prohibition aimed to reconstruct the people mentally and physically.

Because Government realised that the success of Prohibition depended on providing the people with alternative attractions, they had set up a Recreation Board and many welfare centres. There were already 50 centres functioning in the districts and talukas and another 250 were on the way.

The rehabilitation of the men thrown out of employment due to Prohibition was another problem Government was tackling. The Minister had contacted representatives of the Bhandari and other interested communities and suggested to them that some of them could be absorbed in the Nira scheme. They had been asked to start Cooperative Societies so that Government could help. They had also been told that they should look for other trades, industries and even agriculture. While many had agreed there were others, who thought that at the last moment Government was going to amend its Prohibition policy. This was "hoping against hope" and refusing to face realities.

The Minister touched on the three main arguments on the Bill viz an effective machinery to enforce the scheme, the exemptions given under certain circumstances and the penal clauses of the Bill.

He had not finished when the House rose for the day.

COLLECTOR'S CLERK KILLED BY ACCIDENTAL SHOT

Harijans Stone Police Party At Chembur Colony

BOMBAY, Monday.

An accidental rifle shot killed a man and seriously injured another at Mahar Colony, Chembur, this morning, when an angry mob of Harijan residents attacked a police party, which had gone there to demolish a group of huts.

Some people among the crowd, it is reported, tried to snatch away a rifle from a policeman, and while doing so, the trigger went off. The fatal bullet went right through the chest of Diogo Marzello, a senior clerk in the office of the Collector of Bombay, and hit one of the men in the unruly gang. Marzello succumbed to the injury in the K. E. M. Hospital shortly afterwards. The other person is lying in a serious condition.

At about 11 a.m. today, the Deputy Collector of Bombay had gone to Chembur with a party of ten policemen and a few members of his Office staff to clear a plot of land belonging to Government in Mahar Colony, which was being unauthorisedly occupied by a few thousands of Harijans.

When the party arrived on the spot to demolish the huts, a mob of over 400 people crowded around and began stoning them. While the policemen and officials, who were hopelessly outnumbered, defended themselves with courage, a few persons tried to snatch away a rifle from one of the policemen, causing the accident. When the rifle shot went off, the crowd dispersed in panic. The injured man, now in hospital, was placed under arrest some policemen are stated to have received minor injuries from stone-throwing.

FRENCH ARMY OFFICERS

PARIS, Feb. 28, (U.P.A.): The Interior Ministry today announced that two French army officers have been arrested as Communist spies and one—a regular army major—has confessed to giving military secrets to a foreign military attache.

EXCISE DUTY ON CLOTH WILL HIT COMMON MAN

(Continued from Page 1)

ed. In the existing background of the over-all situation in the country and economic stagnation, the Budget Bill generate feelings of subdued optimism.

"Liberal In Promise, But Not Courageous"

Mr. K. P. Shroff, the President of the Stock Exchange, Bombay, commenting on the Budget proposals said: "The Budget for 1949-50 contains few surprises. It holds out an olive branch and the token relief in income tax will be welcomed by the middle-class. The abolition of the Capital Gains Tax was long over-due and it will promote change of investment. However on the whole the Budget will not affect the market materially. Industry would have been encouraged had the Business Profits Tax been abolished and the statutory depreciation allowances substantially increased to provide for replacement finance. Fresh indirect taxation was inevitable but it is such to be regretted that a determined effort has been made to produce a real budget surplus by applying te axe to top heavy Government expenditure. Briefly, the Budget is liberal in promise but not courageous enough."

Taxation Reliefs Not Bold Enough, Says Sir C. B. Mehta

Referring to the Budget proposals of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister for the coming year, Shri Chunilal B. Mehta in an interview said that the taxation reliefe are neither very bold from investors' point of view nor the new increases are very severe specially in view of the shift that has taken place in income groups in the country.

"There are two statements of the Finance Minister which are very important ones. The first is that according to him the return of normal conditions seems still as far off as ever and the other is that the chronic dollar deficit is causing Government no little anxiety.

THE ONLY HOPE

"The root cause of both these statements is the continued necessity of importing foodgrains and though the long term prospects are certainly bright, the only hope for the near future lies in the decline of international prices of foodgrains."

Referring to the current year 1948-49, Shri Chunilal said that it has turned out to be a remarkable one both from the point of view of revenue and expenditure inasmuch as the revised estimates show an increase of about thirty-three per cent both in the revenue and expenditure over the budget estimates.

"There are a number of tax reliefs on the one hand and tax increases on the other. On the whole the Finance Minister has tried to give relief to the investing public.

"The abolition of capital gain tax, the reduction of a quarter of an anna in income-tax on the income upto 10,000 rupees and reduction in the maximum rate of income-tax and super-tax to fourteen annas in the rupee on te higher slabs are some of the welcome features.

"The refund of half duty on aviation spirit will certainly help the different air services to a substantial extent.

SUR-CHARGE ON AIR MAILS

"The abolition of sur-charge on airmails will help the commercial community of big cities only, where the airmail facilities are available. But on the other hand the increase in the price of postal cover and post card will affect adversely the vast majority of the people.

"The increase in excise duty on motor spirit from twelve annas to fifteen annas and the increase in duty on tyres for motor vehicles 'ad valorem' to thirty per cent will affect the commercial community as well as the bus travelling public to a considerable extent. In these days motor and bus travelling is rather a necessity than a luxury.

"The increase in the excise duty on sugar will increase the difficulties of the sugar industry owing to the very high prices of sugar in India as compared with world prices.

"The withdrawal of export duty on oil seeds and vegetable oil should stimulate the epoxrt of these articles provided the internal prices are not allowed to rise beyond the worldprice level specially by speculative operations.

"The three per cent 1949-52 loan outstanding to the extent of 67 crores of rupees would be payable during the year is so decided by Government. With a view to repay this loan, the finance Minister has estimated to borrow during the budget year to the extent of eighty-five crores of rupees which is really a modest programme of borrowing.

CHEAP MONEY POLICY

"The Finance Minister has not made any statement in connection with the continuation of cheap money policy. The money market is getting tighter day by day and an authoritative announcement on the subject would have helped the commercial community to a great extent."

Hyderabad State Congress Executive Reorganised

HYDERABAD, (Dec.) Feb. 28 (API) The personnel of the reorganised Working Committee for the Hyderabad State Congress under the Presidentship of Swami Ramanand Tirth was announced here this evening.

The Committee is the result of a complete settlement reached between the two rival groups of the State Congress under the auspices of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, this afternoon. The Committee consists of Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, Mr. Janardhan Rao Desai, Mr. Anna Rao, Mr. Venkataranga Reddi, Dr. Chenna Reddy, Mr. P. Hanumanthahrao, Mr. Digambar Rao Bindhu, Dr G. S. Melkote, Mr G M. Shroff, Mr S. K Vaishampayen, Mr. M. Bhide, Mr Jamalapuram Kesava Rao, Mr B. Satyanarayana Rao, Mr. Jagannatha Rao Chandragi, Mr. P. V. Narasinga Rao and Mr Pranesachari (General Secretary)

Spain To Press Claim To Hold 1956 Olympiad

LONDON, Feb. 27, (PTI-Reuter): In two months time the International Olympic Committee meets in Rome to discuss, among other things the venue for the 1956 Olympic Games. Australia is inviting the athletes of the world to visit Melbourne, Capital City of Victoria State, but it is known that several other big vities particularly some in the United States are keen to stage the next Olympaid following the 1952 Melsinki Games. Now according to a Madrid report, Spain is also being urged to join the queue of applicants. The suggestion came from a well-known Spanish sports critic who writes under the pen name of Juan Deportista.

In an article in the Madrid Weekly "Fotos" Deportista declared that the candidate for the 1956 Games are Buenos Aires, Melbourne, Lausanne, Detroit, Los Angeles, Mexico City, Rome and Tokyo.

"There are no reasons why Madrid or Barcelona should not present their candidatures as well" he wrote. Deportista thought that either of these cities could organise the Games with "an even greater and better regard to details and arrangements"

Than did London last year.

U. S. GESTURE SHOULD BENEFIT ATHLETES

Willing To Lend "Starting Gates" To Do Away With False Starts

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (PTI-Reuter) —American Athletics Officials are willing to lend other countries the starting gate for sprinters used successfully in championships for the first time at the United States Indoor Meeting at Madison Square Garden.

Made of steel piping, the gate has restraining straps from a horizontal bar and automatically releases the runners when the pistol goes.

These Officials, enthusiastic about response of athletes and the public to the advent of the gate, now want to see its use spread to International athletics.

Mr. Dan Ferris, Secretary of the United States Amateur Athletics Union in an interview said that the gate would be used in the American Outdoor Championships this summer.

"It would have to be used by other countries before they would think of adopting it", Mr. Ferris said.

"Just as soon as we are able to obtain more of the gates from the manufacturers we would be glad to make them available to Britain and other countries if they would like to try them out.".

Mr. Ferris said the athletes in the indoor championships liked the gate because they found they did not have to be nervous about the start when using it.

At the Championships there were many false starts in the eleven heats of the 60 yards sprint in which the gate was not used.

For the later rounds the gate was brought into operation and there were no false starts or delays.

Sprinters undoubtedly require practice in the use of it.

Lloyd La Beach, the brilliant runner, from Panama, was badly left when he experienced the gate for first time in the quarter-finals.

Previously when started in the ordinary way, he had been out of his blocks in a flash to win his heat.

Australia's 17-Year-Old Sprint "Find"—Marjorie Packson

MELBOURNE, (UPA): Australia's 17-year-old athletic sprint "find" Marjorie Jackson, attributes her success to 'eating mother's wholesome food and training hard five nights a week".

In the recent athletic meet at Sydney, Marjorie defeated the Dutch Olympic star, Mrs. Fanny Blankers-Keen, over 100 meters in 11.8 seconds.

Because of a following wind official will not recognise her effort as a new record.

Known as the "Blue Streak" in her home town of Lithgow, Marjorie is dark-haired, slim, five feet 8 inches tall and weighs 124 pounds.

Last year she caused a surprise when she won the State 100-yards championship in 11.1 seconds, defeating Australia's Olympic representatives Betty Mackinnon and June Maston.

Her coach, Jim Monaghan, said that Marjorie was "unaffected" by her win over the Dutch star.

"She trains hard with the other girls of the Lithgow Athletic Club", he said.

"This, I think, is largely responsible for her steady and outstanding rise in athletics".

Half Brother To Citation Breaks 1 1/4 Mile Record

HIALEAH PARK, Florida February 27 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Warren Wright's four-year old Coaltown, a half-brother to the outstanding American colt Citation, won the 50,000 dollars Widener Handicap over one and a quarter miles here.

Coaltown, who is by Bullea out of the Blenhem mare Easy Lass, beat the track record by one second in returning two minutes two seconds.

Carrying top weight of 8 st. 11 lbs, he was a hot favourite and paid 20 to one on for a win on the Tote.

He won by two lengths from Shy Guy, with his stablemate Faultless third.

DUM DUM RAID ECHO

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28, (A.P.I.): A West Bengal Government Press Note says that two more persons of the escaping raiders who participated in the armed raids at Dum Dum and Basirhat on Saturday have been arrested.

"Bigger Province And Popular Government Are Main Objectives"

MR. VYAS ON FORMATION OF GREATER RAJASTHAN

(From Our Correspondent).

JODHPUR, (By Mail).—"There is no commitment on behalf of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for making Jaipur the capital of Rajputana", disclosed Mr. Jainarain Vyas, Prime Minister of Jodhpur in a Press Conference that he addresed in the Mehkma Khas Hall this evening.

Mr. Vyas said that the question of capital would be thoroughly investigated on merits and a decision would be taken thereafter. The question of accommodation facilities, suitable communications, amenities of life and other factors that are essential for a capital would be taken into account.

Mr. Vyas referred to the flood of criticism to the effect that Jaipur has gone with everything in its pocket. He said that, that was a wrong conception as Jaipur would be no Jaipur, nor would Jodhpur or any other State maintain its separate entity once a bigger union of Rajasthan is formed.

"We should feel like citizens of a bigger unit and get out of the suffocating walls of our different States now when God has destined us to play a wider role in the future polity of India," added Mr. Vyas.

AJMER-MERWARA & SIROHI MERGER

He regretted that they have so far not succeeded in taking Ajmer-Merwara and Sirohi with them and that the Congress representatives of Dholpur and Bharatpur are in favour of their States joining United Provinces in place of Rajputana with which they are organizationally connected. He, however, hoped that a time would soon come when all those States which have geographical contiguity, cultural affinity, social relations and common heritage would come into greater Rajasthan. He also made it clear that no unit would be forced to come in or go out of greater Rajasthan against the wishes of the people.

Speaking about Jodhpur, "the place of my birth and growth", Mr. Vyas said that it has its own merits and no power on earth can deprive it of that. He did not agree with those who felt that Jodhpur would lose its importance because there is a propaganda in the press that it is not going to be the capital of new province or because he had refrained from contesting the election of leadership.

"Leader or no leader, I am confident that I shall leave no stone unturned to serve my country if my people want me to do so and if their support and good wishes are with me. Leadership is not and should not be the objective of a man's life. Formation of a bigger province and the popular character of its administration are the main objectives to be achieved and they would be achieved now," concluded Mr. Vyas.

MORE DISCUSSION ON HINDU CODE BILL

Parliament Passes Supplementary Grants For Railways

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28 (API): Parliament today continued consideration of the Hindu Code Bill.

Mr. H. V. Kamath said the Bill was a forward measure and would lead to glorious future. It was regrettable that whatever rights women had enjoyed in the Vedic ages had come into disuse and were even destroyed. He hoped that the Hindu Code would work in such a way as to reproduce "the paradise which the women of India lost in the dark ages to regain it in the present time."

Babu Ramnarayan Singh characterised the Bill as an "obnoxious, useless and pernicious measure" and said: "This Constituent Assembly is entitled only to pass the constitution and, till the Constitution is passed, enact such measures of legislation as may be urgently needed. The country has not given us the mandate to pass the Hindu Code.

Mr. H. Siddaveerappa said that some of the fundamentals which the present Bill sought to introduce were already in force in Mysore State since 1924. Some members had expressed the fear that if the Hindu Code Bill was passed, there would be an upheaval, and litigation and disruption of Hindu society. No such thing had happened in Mysore.

Supplementary Grants For Railway

The House passed the supplementary grants for the Railways totalling nineteen crores of rupees

Referring to the salaries paid to the Chief Commissioner and other officers of the Railway Board, the Minister for Railways said in accordance with the Pay Commission's recommendations, it had already been decided that the Chief Commissioner would in future get only Rs. 3,250 and the Directors Rs. 3,000 in conformity with the other scales of salaries paid to high officials. But that could be given effect to only in the future. The present incumbents who were getting higher salaries could not be asked to work on reduced salaries because the Government had given them certain guarantees about it in the past.

The House passed all the sixteen supplementary demands and adjourned till 5 p.m. when the Finance Minister presented the budget.

MERGER OF KOLHAPUR WITH BOMBAY TODAY

Remission Of 10 Per Cent Land Revenue In State Sanctioned

KOLHAPUR, Feb. 28, (A. P. I.): In view of the merger of Kolhapur into Bombay Province from tomorrow the Government of Bombay have ordered release of some of prisoners in the state and have commuted sentences of others.

A remission in land revenue to extent of 10 per cent has also been sanctioned. Landlords have been further directed to give proportinate relief to tenants.

Pro-Wafdist Senator's Move

CAIRO, Feb. 27 (PTI—Reuter)—Senator Mahmoud Abdul Fath, owner of the pro-Wafdist Arabic newspaper 'Al Misry', tonight tabled in the Senate a draft resolution demanding the abolition of Martial Law and an end to the press censoship.

A "state of siege" was proclaimed throughout Egyptian territory on May 12 last, three days before Britain relinquished her Palestine mandate the emergency powers given the then Prime Minister, Nokrashy Pasha, under this measure included a press censorship.

NO INCREASE IN CLOTH RATION QUOTA

BOMBAY, Monday:

"There is no truth in the news report published in some news papers that the present cloth ration quota is going to be increased by 10 yards a year, i.e. from 20 yards to that of 30 yards a year. The report is unauthentic and the Government of Bombay has not decided to increase the cloth quota at present," says a Press Note issued by the Public Relations Officer (Rationing), Bombay.

CALICUT MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Feb. 28.

Coiryarn Beypore 135/145, Quilandy 145/155, Fibre Garbled 95, Ungarbled 80, Coocanuts Raw 167/168, Dry 145/170, Cocoanut Oil 595, Copra Office 400, Dilpasand 410, Madrasnottam 430, Pepper Wynaad 1225, Country 1210, Dry Ginger Chernad 610, Ernad 600, Coffee Robusta 150, Timber Pali 60/65, Junglewood 35/45, Vellapine 50/60. Benteak 35/45, Teak 80/120, Mango 3/3/8, Teak 10/17/8, Rosewood 12/8/20.

Hapur Market Rates

(From Our Correspondent.)

HAPUR, Feb. 28.

Wheat 28 to 30, Gram 15/8, Barley 17/8, Bejhar 15, Maize 16/4, Bajra 16/8, Juwar 18, Guwar 11/12, Mattar 12/8, Arhar 12/12, Urd 18/4, Moong 13/8, Arhar 13/12, Urd 18/4, Moong Arhar 12/6, Gur Ready 13/4, Shakker 14/4. Arrivals 3000 mds. Future Fagan 13/8/6, Baisakh 14/10/6. Steady on good ready demand. Sugar: Crystal 30, Khandsari 21 to 29, Sarson Ready 24, Jeth 24/13, Taraseed 21, Oil 65/8, Oats 10, Oilcake 8/8, Cottonseed 15/8, Groundnut 19.

Bardana Ready 118, Chet 107, April 119.

Silver Forward 185. Gold 118.

Madras Share Market

MADRAS, Feb. 28.

Following are today's quotations in the Madras Stock Exchange:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent paper 99, Three per cent 1966/68 99/13, Three per cent 1970/75 100, Government of Travancore Three per cent 1952/54 101/15, Government of Madras Three per cent 1956, 100/8, Three per cent 1960 100/1

BANKS: Travancore 17/8.

SUGARS AND BREWERIES: Deccan 17, Mysore 48, Travancore 8/8,

PLANTINGS: Chembras 4/10, Devashola 18/2, Nelliampathy 1/5/6, Ouchterlony 5/12, Periakaramalai 22, Pulangoda 1, Thirumbady 2/3/6, T. R. and T. Co. 5/9, Vaikundam 7/2

TEXTILES: Balasurbaminia 40, Bangalore Woollen 210, Buckingham 153, Cambodia 8/1, Coimbatore Pioneer 112/4, Janardhana 45, Lakshmi 63/8, Madur CD 43/8, Mettur 304 6, Pankaja 90, Radha Krishna 137, Ranga Vilas 45/8, Trav Rayons 4/2, Trichinopoly 11/2, Vasantha 103.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cement 64, F. A. C. T. 4/14, Mettur Chem 7/8, Mysore Chem. Ferts 6/14, Mysore Paper 11/8, Spencer (X. D.) 11.—(A. P. I.).

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON MAY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.

Previous Closing	32.28
Today's Opening	32.29
Difference	+1
Today's Closing	32.08
Difference	—20

LAST QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Bullion Ready	187	4
Gold Ready	117	8
Sovereign	75	4
EXPECTATION:		
Cotton Jarila May	622	0

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.

Stock Exchange opening prices:—Anaconda Copper Mining unquoted. General Motors dol. 57. United States Steel Common dol. 71. United States Steel Preference dol. 135.—(Reuter).

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INDIA BATTLES AGAINST INFLATION

Food Imports Cost 33 Crores: Refugee Relief Comes Next

DR. MATTHAI PRESENTS DEFICIT BUDGET: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS POSITION DIFFICULT

A comprehensive survey of the background to the financial affairs of the Government of India was made by Dr. John Matthai, Finance Minister, in the course of his budget speech before the Indian Parliament today.

Explaining the Rs. 14.79 crores deficit budget for the ensuing year, Dr. Matthai indicated that the main problem before the country was that keeping inflationary trends under control.

Besides the expenditure on Defence Services which shows a slight increase, expenditure on food subsidies and on refugee rehabilitation shewed big jumps.

MINISTER'S MAIN POINTS

Here are the main points from the first or explanatory Part of the Finance Minister's speech:—

THE MAIN PROBLEM BEFORE THE COUNTRY IS THAT OF KEEPING INFLATIONARY TRENDS UNDER CONTROL AND THE FINANCE MINISTER MENTIONED THE VARIOUS MEASURES TAKEN TO FIGHT INFLATION.

THE FOOD POSITION CONTINUES TO GIVE ANXIETY, NECESSITATING THE IMPORT OF 4 MILLION TONS OF FOOD-GRAINS FROM OVERSEAS THIS YEAR.

THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS POSITION IS ON THE WHOLE SATISFACTORY, BUT THE POSITION WITH REGARD TO THE HARD CURRENCY AREAS, FROM WHICH SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTS OF FOOD HAVE TO COME, CONTINUES DIFFICULT.

THE CURRENT YEAR'S DEFICIT IS NOW PLACED AT RS. 1.55 CRORES, AGAINST RS. 2.14 CRORES ORIGINALLY ANTICIPATED.

AT THE EXISTING LEVEL OF TAXATION, REVENUE FOR NEXT YEAR IS ESTIMATED AT RS. 307.74 CRORES AND EXPENDITURE AT RS. 322.53 CRORE: LEAVING A DEFICIT OF RS. 14.79 CRORES.

DEFENCE SERVICES ARE ESTIMATED TO COST RS. 155.43 CRORES THIS YEAR AND RS. 157.37 CRORES NEXT YEAR. IN ADDITION, CAPITAL OUTLAY ON DEFENCE WILL COST RS. 9.91 CRORES THIS YEAR AND RS. 15 CRORES NEXT YEAR.

FOR RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES, NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET PROVIDES RS. 9.85 CRORES. IN ADDITION, A PROVISION OF RS. 23.27 CRORES HAS BEEN MADE IN THE CAPITAL BUDGET FOR LOANS AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE. EXPENDITURE ON RELIEF AND REHABILITATION THIS YEAR WILL AMOUNT TO RS. 45 CRORES AGAINST RS. 10.04 CRORES PROVIDED IN THE BUDGET.

EXPENDITURE ON FOOD SUBSIDIES IN 1949-50 IS ESTIMATED AT RS. 32.97 CRORES. THE EXPENDITURE THIS YEAR WILL BE RS. 21.96 CRORES.

SUBSTANTIAL PROVISION HAS BEEN INCLUDED FOR EXPENDITURE ON DEVELOPMENT IN THE BUDGET FOR NEXT YEAR, AND ALL PRODUCTIVE AND ESSENTIAL SCHEMES WILL GO FORWARD.

BORROWINGS FROM THE MARKET NEXT YEAR ARE EXPECTED TO AMOUNT TO RS. 85 CRORES.

REVIEW OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The Finance Minister began with a review of economic conditions at home and abroad. Although it was the fourth year since the cessation of hostilities, the return of normal conditions, "without which it is impossible to expand production and develop trade", seemed as far off as ever. Over large parts of the world conditions remained disturbed, while the progress of recovery from the ravages of war was painfully slow. "The emergence of two rival camps among the countries that fought the war as allies is symptomatic of the abnormal conditions which still prevail," he added. Other factors retarding economic recovery were the Berlin impasse, civil war in Greece, the Palestine problem, civil strife in China, the disturbances in Burma and the unprovoked assault of the Dutch on the Indonesian Republic.

At home, Dr. Matthai said, the major problem in the year under review had been that of keeping inflationary trends under control. Throughout 1947, he recalled, there had been a steady rise in prices, the general index-number of whole-sale prices rising from 290.5 at the beginning of the year to 314.2 at its close. In the first seven months of 1948, there had been a further steep rise, the index-number rising by 76 points to 390.1. Since then, however, prices had dropped slightly, "and as a result of the various measures taken by Government prices have remained more or less steady."

DIFFICULT FOOD POSITION

In the matter of food imports, the position was still difficult. Owing to poor crops in certain parts of the country last year, India had had to import 2.8 million tons of food at a cost of Rs. 130 crores against an estimated import of 2 million tons costing Rs. 110 crores. This year the position was expected to be still more difficult, owing to floods in Bihar and the United Provinces, damage by cyclone in Bombay, and famine in parts of Gujrat, Saurashtra, Rajasthan and Cutch. Imports might amount at 4 million tons.

Internal production of other commodities, however, had been encouraging in recent months, "although it has not been possible in many cases to reach the peak production of the war years or the target that has been set." Last year, the production of coal at 29.73 million tons and of steel at 854,000 tons just fell short of the previous year's figures, while the production of salt rose from 49.6 million maunds to 59.3 million maunds, cotton yarn from 1,315 million lbs. to 1,442 million lbs., cloth from 3,816 million yards to 4,338 million yards and art silk fabrics from 85 million yards to 114 million yards, plywood from 28.6 million sq. feet to 38.63 million sq. feet and soap from 80,000 tons to 1,90,000 tons.

With improvement in the transport position, the flow of materials to industry had improved, the Minister continued, while the relaxation of import controls had resulted in a larger flow of imported goods. Production had also been assisted by the occurrence of fewer strikes and labour disputes. "If the present favourable trends in production continue", he added, "I have no doubt that it will be possible not merely to arrest the rise in prices but to bring them down gradually." The state of the capital market, which in the year under review had been stagnant, was "a matter of concern to Government". This was due to the prevailing uncertainty in regard to industrial development and prospects. "My own view", Dr. Matthai said, "is that with the huge potential demand in this country for both consumer and capital goods there is bound to be for many years a wide field for private enterprise and that in this matter no one who invests money is taking a greater risk than in any other country in the world."

FIGHTING INFLATION

Turning to the campaign against inflation, the Finance Minister listed certain immediate measures taken by the Government—additional duties had been levied on luxury articles such as liquor, tobacco, motor cars, silk and art silk fabrics and an excise duty on superfine cloth. Power had also been taken to make provisional assessments of income-tax on the basis of returns submitted by assesees. The system of interest bearing deposits for income-tax, introduced in 1943, was revived and the refund of E.P.T. deposits, except for approved purposes, had been postponed for a further period of three years. A temporary limit had also been placed on the amount that might be distributed as dividend by public companies. Measures taken to stimulate industrial production included reduction of import duty on machinery and certain industrial raw materials and abolition of the import duty on cotton yarn. New industrial undertakings commencing production in the next three years would be granted exemption from income-tax for the first five years up to a limit of 6 per cent. per annum on their capital. Rules regulating depreciation allowances were also liberalised. In the matter of Governmental expenditure, the provision for capital and development schemes and loans had been substantially reduced and the Provinces informed that in the existing financial situation they should not count on Central assistance for implementing their schemes of social or agrarian reform. "But the need for economy was imperative", Dr. Matthai commented, "and we had to postpone all avoidable expenditure. But this has not led to the slowing down of any productive scheme or any scheme essential for the national interest."

Balance Of Payments

Commenting on India's external financial position, the Finance Minister said there had been a sharp decline in the sterling balances held by the Reserve Bank of India. From the peak figure of Rs. 1,733 crores at the end of 1945-46, the balances had declined to Rs. 1,612 crores in 1946-47 and Rs. 1,545 crores in 1947-48, while in the first 10 months of the current year there had been a further drop of Rs. 556 crores. Factors contributing to this fall were the payment to the United Kingdom in accordance with the agreement reached with them in last July, of Rs. 284 crores for the purchase of annuities for financing the payment of sterling pensions and the acquisition of Defence installations and stores left behind in India by the United Kingdom at the end of the war; payment to the State Bank of Pakistan of Pakistan's share of sterling balances following the separation of its currency from that of India and India's adverse balance of payments on current and capital account. Pointing out that Government's import policy was largely determined by the trend of the balance of payments, the Minister said that the object was so to regulate trade that while it was kept the highes possible level consistent with the country's needs and requirements India should not have an overall deficit in her balance of payments on current account during any particular period of time by more than the amount by which it had been agreed with the United Kingdom Government that India's sterling balances should be drawn upon. ree called that India's No. 1 Account had a balance of £80 million at the end of June, 1948 and will be credited with another £80 million for the period July, 1949—June, 1951. "In pursuance of this policy and also with the immediate object of reducing the inflationary pressure in the country" he added, "import controls were relaxed during the course of the year, and I am glad to say that they have resulted in substantially increasing the available supply of goods into the country".

The balance of payments position was, on the whole, satisfactory, but the position with regard to dollar and hard currency countries gave cause for great concern. India in common with the rest of the world had been running, since the war, substantial deficits on dollar and hard currency account. This was because India had to turn increasingly to hard currency countries, since those countries whose economies had been disrupted by the war could no longer meet India's requirements. This was particularly so in the matter of food imports. In the past, India's dollar deficit had been financed by the Central Reserves of the sterling area but from January, 1948, the United Kingdom had refused to carry this responsibility any longer and insisted on limiting, very rigidly, the convertibility of India's sterling. These limits January to June 1948 and £15 million or dollars 60 million for (£10 million or 40 dollars million for July, 1948 to June, 1949) bore no relation whatever to the country's needs. Another handicap was the separation of the exchange resources of Pakistan from India's in January 1948. Many commodities which before partition had earned hard currency, such as raw jute, raw cotton and hides and skins, were largely exported from territories now in Pakistan.

HARD CURRENCY POSITION DIFFICULT

..Dr. Mathhai said that in spite of

Dr. Mathhai said that in spite of the utmost possible limitation of imports from hard currency areas and the maximum possible encouragement of exports to those countries, India had a deficit in her balance of payments with hard currency countries in April-September, 1948, of 45 dollars million, and preliminary figures for the next 3 months indicated a deficit of 48 dollars million, purchases of food-grains being responsible for 35 dollars million and 40 dollars million respectively. These figures were far in excess of the convertibility that had been allowed to India by the United Kingdom and would have to be met by loans from the International Monetary Fund, from which since March, 1948, India had borrowed 92 dollars millions. "We do not favour the idea of borrowing on the present scale from the International Monetary Fund" he declared "bue if the Central reserves of the sterling area, to which we were at one time a source of strength, insist on continuing to limit our claims on them in the same way as at present we shall have no alternative to continuing to borrow". He added, however, that in future years it might be possible to import less food and to divert food purchases to solft currency areas. Also, international prices of food-grains may not remain at their present high levels.

Regarding Pakistan, the Finance Minister explained that there was no exchange control between the Dominions but an agreement regarding the settlement of balances had been reached. This had been working satisfactorily and currency considerations had not stood in the way of Inter-Dominion trade.

Financial Year 1948-49

Reviewing the financial position in the current year, Dr. Matthai disclosed that Revenue receipts were now estimated at Rs. 338.32 crores against the budget estimate of Rs. 255.24 crores. Expenditure was estimated at Rs. 339.87 crores—an increase of Rs. 82.49 crores over the budget figure, "which nearly wipes out the increase in revenue".

On the Revenue side, customs duties were expected to yield Rs. 36.49 crores more than the budget estimate; Central excises Rs. 4.28 crores more; income-tax an increase of Rs. 20.62 crores (Rs. 5.38 crores of which will accrue to the Provinces as their share); the contribution from Posts and Telegraphs and Railways an increase of Rs. 2.95 crores, and Rs. 2.84 crores respectively; profits from currency, an increase of Rs. 3.65 crores. There were also certain prepartition receipts amounting to Rs. 13.4 crores and a carry-over of Rs. 1.33 crores on account of Government's share of the profits on sugar stocks frozen in December 1947.

Referring to the increase in Expenditure, the Minister said that Defence Services accounted for Rs. 34.35 crores of this increase and civil estimates for the balance of Rs. 48.14 crores.

INCREASING EXPENDITURE

Expenditure on Defence Services had been affected by the operations in Kashmir and the police action in Hyderabad. The armed forces had to be maintained at a higher strength than was contemplated in the budget, new units had to be raised and, in addition to India's own forces, units from Indian States were taken into service, while the Gvernment of Nepal loaned troops for internal defence. All these measures entailed additional expenditure for which there was no provision in the budget. In regard to Civil expenditure, the increase of Rs. 48.14 crores was mainly due to three causes: First, a new provision of Rs. 20.75 crores for meeting pre-partition liabilities, (the Government of India have agreed to meet these liabilities in the first instance in order to avoid hardship to those who had made supplies or rendered services to the undivided Government); secondly, Rs. 19.45 crores against a budget provision of Rs. 10.04 crores for the relief and rehabilitation of refugees; thirdly, expenditure on subsidising of imported food-grains and payment of bonuses to Provincial Governments on internal procurement now expected to exceed the original budget estimate by Rs. 12.05 crores.

Economy Committee

The Finance Minister recalled that his predecessor had made a lump cut of Rs. 2.5 crores for economies likely to result from implementation of the Economy Committee's recommendations. The work had taken longer than originally expected and reports concerning a number of Ministries were still under examination. No savings were, therefore, likely to be realised this year, nor was he making any provision at this stage for next year before firm decisions had been taken on the Committee's recommendations. "But I may assure the House", the Minister added, "that this does not mean that I do not expect any economies to result from the Committee's recommendations. On the contrary, it is my intention to secure the utmost economy possible in public expenditure, and the House may rest assured that the recommendations of the Committee will be most carefully and earnestly considered by Government and the resulting economies enforced during the course of the year".

Income-Tax Investigation Commission

The Finance Minister then referred to the work of the Income-tax Investigation Commission. The Commission had recently issued a report containing recommendations on many points of income-tax law and administration. These were being examined, and in this connection a bill might be placed before the House at its next session. As regards its other important function—investigation of specific cases referred to it by the Government—the Commission had completed a few cases. Administrative difficulties—now overcome to some extent—the need for collection of facts and figures and the collation of material obtained as a result of a general inquiry had caused a certain amount of delay in the Commission's work.

Once these had been completed, however, it was hoped that the disposal of specific cases would be expedited. The possibility of disposing of the referred cases by agreed settlement was being explored and a bill would shortly be placed before the House vesting the necessary powers for the making of such settlements in the Commission's hands.

NEW FINANCIAL YEAR

Turning to 1949-50, the Finance Minister said that at the existing level of taxation he estimated the total revenue for the year at Rs. 307.74 crores and the expenditure charged to revenue at Rs. 322.53 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs. 14.79 crores.

He detailed the main heads of revenue as: Customs (Rs. 107.25 crores), Central Excises (Rs. 57.75 crores) including Rs. 7 crores from the excise duty on cotton cloth); Income-tax (Rs. 155 crores, including Rs. 11.22 crores on account of E.P.T. Rs. 12.01 crores on account of Business Profits Tax, and Rs. 12.5 crores advance payments of income-tax). He estimated the divisible pool of income-tax at Rs. 90.7 crores, the Centre retaining 46.85 crores and leaving Rs. 43.85 crores as the Provincial share. Profits from Currency and Mint, after allowing for Pakistan's share would amount to Rs. 9.7 crores; Revenue from Posts and Telegraphs to Rs. 30.26 crores and working expenses and interest to Rs. 28.63 crores, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1.63 crores. The Railways' contribution for next year would be Rs. 4.72 crores.

Of the total expenditure of Rs. 322.53 crores, the Defence Services would account for Rs. 157.37 crores and Civil Expenditure for Rs. 165.16 crores. The Finance Minister referred to the increase of Rs. 1.94 crores in the Defence expenditure and said, "The House may well ask why with the cease-fire in Kashmir, there is no decrease in the Defence Budget. The main reason for this is that the reduction in the strength of the Armed Forces cannot be made over-night and the process of demobilisation has necessarily to be spread over a period similar to the recruitment and training of the forces. The current year's revised estimates reflect the expenditure on the gradual building up of our strength, while the budget for next year will reflect the gradual reduction in that strength. Since both the processes take time, the average strength of the troops during the budget year is unlikely to differ materially from that in the current year". He added that in framing the budget for next year he had taken into account the improvement in the Kashmir situation following the cease-fire and the hope that the cease-fire would eventually lead to a peaceful solution of the problem. "The House will naturally not expect me to go into greater details in this matter", he continued, "but I must utter a warning that if for any unforeseen reason these hopes on which we have based our estimates are not realised, it may be necessary to exceed the provision now proposed".

EXPANSION OF NAVY

The recent grant of "ad hoc" increase in dearness allowance to employees of the Central Government had added Rs. 4 crores to the Defence Budget. Provision had also been included for expansion of the Navy and the Air-Force. "Our Navy", he said, "till recently consisted of only a few sloops and frigates designed primarily for port defence, but with the achievement of independence the Navy has been called upon to shoulder greater responsibilities than before for which it is necessary to have a balanced force complete with aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers and submarines. With this end in view, Government recently approved the first phase of a 10-year plan for the Navy, confined mainly to the recruitment and training of personnel in the various branches of the Navy". A beginning had also been made in the building up of a Fleet Air Arm, for which the budget made provision. It was also hoped to train sufficient technical man-power to make the Air Force a more balanced and effective arm, and plans for its expansion and development were going forward.

Turning to the civil estimates, Dr. Matthai referred to special items such as expenditure on refugees, food subsidies and pre-partition payments. The expenditure on relief and rehabilitation of refugees was estimated to cost Rs. 9.85 crores. In addition, a provision of Rs. 21.34 crores had been made in the capital budget for loans for rehabilitation and Rs. 1.93 crores for buildings. The expenditure on food subsidies, including bonus to provinces on internal procurement was estimated at Rs. 32.97 crores. A provision of Rs. 10 crores had also been included for the payment of pre-partition liabilities.

Of the total expenditure of Rs. 165.16 crores, the expenditure on refugees, the payment for food subsidies and preparation payments would amount to Rs. 52.82 crores and the normal expenditure in the coming year to Rs. 112.34 crores. Included in this was Rs. 24.2 crores for expenditure in the nation building sphere. There was also a provision in the capital budget for a grant of Rs. 26.81 crores to Provincial Governments for development and Rs. 49.25 crores for loans to them.

MERGED STATES

The Finance Minister also made a reference to Indian States merged in the Provinces. He said that ultimately the revenue and expenditure of these States would be merged in those of the Provinces concerned or the Centre, as the case may be, depending on the subjects to which they relate. "But the process of integration is still incomplete and for the present the transactions of these States have been kept separate in a deposit account and not included in the revenue and expenditure of India. If, as may be hoped, the integration is completed in the course of the coming year, these transactions will be included in the revised estimates for the year."

Post-War Planning And Development

Regarding Post-War Planning and Development, Dr. Matthai said that substantial amounts had been included in the budget for grants to Provincial Governments and Central schemes. It was not the Centre's intention that the scale of assistance promised to the Provinces for development schemes and on which plans had been formulated should be reduced. "All that is happening is that the pace of this assistance is being temporarily slowed down in view of the urgent need for economy and in so doing special care has been taken to see that the progress of productive schemes and schemes of long range importance essential for national development "is not held up". Also, in the case of some of the smaller Provinces the condition that the yearly grant from the Centre should be limited to half the amount spent on approved schemes had been waived for this year and the next. A provision of Rs. 26.81 crores for grants and Rs. 49.25 crores for loans had been included in the budget for next year. For Central schemes of development including re-settlement, provision of Rs. 12.83 crores had been made in the revenue budget and Rs. 24.97 crores in the capital budget. The preliminary investigations into the various river valley schemes would go forward and a beginning would be made in the starting of basic industries such as the setting up of a Shipping Corporation, new Steel Works and the manufacture of telephone and wireless equipment, synthetic oil, machine tools, cables, Diesel engines and heavy electrical equipment.

Special transactions in the capital budget this year included a payment to the U.K. Government for the purchase of annuities for meeting sterling pensions, accounting for a net debit of Rs. 215.68 crores this year and a recovery of Rs. 7.42 crores next year for which credit has been taken; payment, again to the U.K. Government as part of the Sterling Balances Agreement, of Rs. 133.33 crores for Defence stores and installations against which Rs. 51.57 crores would be recovered this year and Rs. 11.8 crores next year from Pakistan and from the sale of surpluses and outlay of Rs. 5.93 crores on the acquisition of shares of the Reserve Bank of India this year. There was also provision of Rs. 5.08 crores this year and Rs. 92 lakhs next year for payment to Pakistan for the setting up of Ordnance factories and other unique institutions which were not divided at the time of the partition. Provision for normal capital expenditure was of the order of Rs. 44.09 crores this year and Rs. 62.42 crores next year. Out of a budgeted capital outlay on Defence of Rs. 14.99 crores this year, the actual expenditure was now estimated at Rs. 9.91 crores, the decrease being mainly due to delay in the completion of certain plans for major works and the procurement of aircraft. For next year, a provision of Rs. 15 crores had been included—Rs. 7.24 crores for the Army, Rs. 2.79 crores for the Navy and Rs. 4.97 crores for the Air Force.

Ways And Means

Regarding the ways and means position, the Finance Minister said that owing to the stagnation in the capital market it had not been possible to borrow on the scale originally contemplated. For next year, he had made "a modest provision" of Rs. 85 crores for market loans, but if conditions improved the scale of borrowing would be raised. "In the present inflationary conditions", he added, "it is of the utmost importance for the economy of the country that the community should save as much as possible and lend its savings to the State." There had been in recent months some improvement in net receipts from Savings Banks and the sale of National Savings Certificates. For next year, he had allowed for some further improvement and taken credit for net receipt of Rs. 37.56 crores.

SIND ASSEMBLY CONGRESS PARTY DISSOLVED

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Feb. 27: At a meeting of the Hindu members of the Sind Legislative Assembly, who still continue to live in Pakistan, a decision was taken to dissolve the Assembly Congress Party. The Party will hereafter be known as "Sind Assembly Hindu Party". Mr. Sirumal Vishandas was elected Leader of this new Party while Mr. Sirumal Kirpaldas its Secretary.

This new party has assured its full support to the new Sind Premier Mr. Yusuf Haroon.

The Party also nominated Seth Sukhdev Udhawdas, former member of the Central Legislative Assembly of undivided India, for the one non-Muslim seat from Sind on the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, rendered vacant since a considerable time on account of the resignation of Mr. Jairamdas Dowlatram, present Food Member of the Government of India.

INDIA'S HIGH COMMISSIONER IN PAKISTAN

Dr. Sita Ram has been appointed High Commissioner for India in Pakistan and will shortly take charge of his office.

Minor Cabinet Reshuffle In Egypt

CAIRO, Feb. 27 (PTI-Reuter).—Ahmed Khashaba Pasha, a Liberal Constitutional, became Minister of Foreign Affairs in a minor Cabinet reshuffle approved by royal decree today.

He thus re-enters the Cabinet by reassuming his old post, which he gave up when Premier Abdul Hadi Pasha, formed his Ministry on December 28.

The decree also announced the appointment of Aly Ayoub Bey, a Saadist, as Minister of Education, replacing Abdel Razek el Sanhouri, also a Saadist, who becomes President of the Council of State.

Abdel Aziz Soufani, Nationalist, has been appointed Minister of State.

New Judge For Bombay High Court

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28 (API): The Governor-General has appointed Shri Jayantilal Chhotalal Shah, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, to be a permanent judge of the Bombay High Court in the vacancy caused by the elevation of the Hon'ble Mr Justice M. C. Chagla as Chief Justice, the Ministry of Home Affairs announced today.

MUTT AND JEFF—Heads Or Tails? — You Lose!

By BUD FISHER

MUTT, I'VE DECIDED TO BECOME A DOCTOR!
A DOCTOR? YOU DON'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT THE HUMAN BODY!
CERTAINLY I DO!
EXPLAIN THE SPINE!
THE SPINE? THAT'S A STRING OF BONES WHICH RUNS UP AND DOWN THE BACK! MY HAT RESTS ON ONE END-
?
-AND I REST ON THE OTHER! RIGHT?
RIGHT!
Fisher

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